BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1842. No. 8648

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. TULLOH and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 45, corrected to the 1st May 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 8th July, 1842.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 8th July 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Ship *Ramsay*, T. HAMLIN, Commander, will be quickly despatched. For freight apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 8th July, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The new *Ship Barbara*, having two thirds of her Cargo on board, will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

GREY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 8th July, 1842.

FOR MACAO, CALLING AT SINGAPORE.—The fast sailing Clipper Brig *Anonyma*, Captain VAUX, will sail positively on the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight of Opium only, apply to

REMINGTON AND CO

THE *Island Queen* will sail for Singapore and China on the 15th July.

Apply to FORBES AND CO.

FOR CALCUTTA TO SAIL ON THE 10TH INSTANT.—The A. I. Ship *Philopontos*, 629 Tons Register. For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 8th July 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE Barque *Lema*, formerly the *Hercules*. The *Lema* was built at Calcutta, and is entitled to registry under Act 10 of 1841, if purchased by a British Subject.

Apply to FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 8th July 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Frederick Saunders*, late an Artificer in the Honorable East India Company's Mint at Bombay, deceased, may be granted to *Amelia Saunders*, widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of July, 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE, *Proctors*

THOMAS AUGUSTUS PULFENEY MATHIE, *otherwise* THOMAS MATHIAS, *deceased.*

WHEREAS by a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause *Riely versus Raeburn*. It was amongst other things referred to Sir *Giffin Wilson*, Knight, one of the Masters of the said Court to enquire and state to the Court whether *Thomas Augustus Pulteney Mathie*, who, in the year 1818 resided at Popham's Broadway Madras, and carried on the trade of a Watch-maker under the name of *Thomas Mathias* died without issue.—Therefore any person or persons claiming to be the heir or heirs at Law of the said *Thomas Augustus Pulteney Mathie* otherwise *Thomas Mathias*, is or are requested to communicate forthwith with Messieurs *Patch* and *Bainbridge* of Rampart Row within the Fort Walls of Bombay Solicitors, in order that his or their claim may be duly proved before the said Master or in default thereof such person or persons will be excluded the benefit of the said deceased.

P. S. Any person giving information relative to the said *Thomas Augustus Pulteney Mathie* otherwise *Thomas Mathias* will be rewarded on application to the said

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND Co. the following Superior Wines &c.

From NILLIS HADOW AND Co.

Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate		@ Rs. 45 per doz.
Port	3 dozen in Quarts	@ 22 ,,
,,	6 ,, Pints	@ 12 ,,
Brown Sherry	3 ,, Quarts	@ 22 ,,
Pale ,,	3 ,, ,,	@ 20 ,,
From PHELAN, *of Bordeaux.*		
Champaigne in cases of 1 doz. Quarts		35 ,,
Do ,,	2 ,, Pints	18 ,,
Brandy ,,	1 ,, Quarts	20 ,,

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S Golden Ale warranted of last October's brew ..... Rs. 65 ₱ hhd.
Saunders' Burton Pale Ale equal to either Bass or Allsopp ..... ,, 55 ,, ,,
Ainslies' Golden Ale ..... ,, 55 ,, ,,
J. W. O'Conner's Fine Golden Sherry in 3 dozen Packages ..... ,, 18 ₱ doz.
Do. Port Wine ..... ,, do.

CASH.

Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE at the Office of Messrs. BATES, OWEN AND Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend for the half year ending the 30th ultimo, of thirty five (35) Rupees per share, being at the rate of 7 per Cent per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after Monday the 11th Instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the payment of the dividend as above.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr. | *Cr.*

To Six months dividend			By Balance of Reserved		
on the Capital at the			Surplus Fund 31st De-		
rate of 7 per Cent per			cember 1841	25,517	0
Annum	1,82,875	0	,, Net Profits of the		
To Balance of Reserved			half year ending 30th		
Surplus Fund	41,141	10	June 1842 after pay-		
			ing all the current ex-		
			penses of the Bank	1,98,499	10
Rupees	2,24,016	10	Rupees	2,24,016	10

Published for the information of the Proprietors. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. STUART, *Actg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

Notice is also given that the rates of Discount and Interest charged by the Bank are reduced as under viz.

Discount { On Government Bills ..... 6 per Cent. ,, Private Bills ..... 7 do.

Interest. { On Loans and Cash Credit Accounts on deposit of Government Notes ..... 6 do. Ditto Gold & Silver Bullion .. 6½ do. Ditto on Goods ..... 8 do.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. STUART,
Actg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th July 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £300, £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11 1/16d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents, Ceylon Govt.

HODGSON'S BEER.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns, a Stock of this Ale of very excellent quality; it is similar to what the brew was in former years, and is very strongly recommended. Price Rs. 5½ per Dozen.

ALSO.

Guinness's Stout, just landed ex "Kingston" and is for sale at 8 Rs. per Dozen quarts and 4½ Rs. per Dozen in pints.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 8th July 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARSEE SHIRTS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale an Invoice of the above of superior texture and richly worked, to which they particularly invite the attention of their Parsee Friends.

STOVES.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have for Sale at their Rooms, Two Patent Olmsted Radiating Stoves, having a very neat appearance in a Room and giving out great heat with complete safety from accident by fire. Price 100 Rs. each.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for Sale on Commission the following assortment of valuable articles viz.

An Invoice of Ladies' Satin, Straw and other Bonnets of the latest fashion.
An Invoice of McCallan's Clothing.
Geneva Watches from the well known Maker *Moulinie.*
An Elegant London made Gold Chain with Bracelets.
A Pearl Suite complete, Broaches, Rings, &c.
An assortment of Silver Mugs, bottle labels and Corks.
A neat Silver Tea Set.
Elegant Pier Glasses of sizes.
Palanquin Clocks, Musical Boxes.
Telescopes, a Pocket Sextant, Guns, Pistols and Rifles, by various makers.
A variety of Saddlery by *Simpson* and *Wilson* and a variety of other Articles.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, some prime London bottled Beer from *Coulthard* and *Clark*, which they are selling in 4 dozen cases, at 5 Rs. a dozen. The same can be recommended.

FOR SALE.—Four Terriers just imported—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

MESSRS. TENNANT AND CO. having, after repeated experiments, succeeded in producing a quality of Beer which they can confidently recommend as equal in every qualification of lightness, flavour, and soundness, to the best of the favourite brands imported into the *Indian Market*, have resolved for the purpose of introducing it into general use, to submit small shipments of its sale from time to time, pursuaded that a fair trial once obtained for it, even if at some sacrifice in price at the commencement, will soon place it in the first estimation with the Indian public. With this view they have appointed Messrs. R. FRITH AND Co. Agents for the sale of their Beer in Bombay, by whom a small consignment of 30 Hhds. will be submitted to Sale at 45 Rs. a Cask at their Rooms. These are warranted sound, and can be strongly recommended to Mess Agents, and families as of first rate quality.

N. B. Parties ordering from outstations are requested to instruct their Agents to pay for and receive the same.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will Sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 11th Instant, at their Rooms, the following articles belonging to the Estate of an Officer deceased; viz. a Single Barrel Rifle by J. Lyell, in Pair of Pistols by Ditto, a New Hunting Saddle and Bridle complete, Military Appointments, Wearing Apparel, Europe Trunks, a small collection of Books, viz. Burns's, Shakespeare's, Paley's and Milton's Works, Brooke's and Walker's Gazetteer, Pacons's First Impressions, and Studies from Nature in Hindostan, National Costumes in Hindostan, Robert's Sciences of Hindostan, Mudie's Picture of India, Life and Exploits of Wellington, Allen's Map of India, latest Survey, &c. &c.

Also a small quantity of Sherry, Constantia, Provisions, &c. the property of a Gentleman returning to Europe.

Bombay, 8th July 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WITH reference to certain Advertisements that appeared in the *Bombay Times* of the 18th, 21st and 25th days of May last, and applications already made to parties themselves personally, all persons indebted to *Muncherjee Nasserwanjee*, late Milliner and dealer in Fancy articles, are again particularly requested to remit and pay the amount of their respective debts to *Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia*, and *Ardaseer Cursetjee*, Trustees of the said *Muncherjee Nasserwanjee's* Estate and Effects (so as to enable the said Trustees to wind up the Bankrupt's affairs and pay a dividend as early as possible,) and in default thereof, legal measures will be resorted to without further notice.—Dated this 4th day of July 1842.

E. ARMITAGE,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, has for sale at his Godown (opposite to the Portuguese Church in Meadow Street,) the following Wines of superior quality by the well known makers. viz.

Pale Sherry and Port Wine by Messrs. *J. Cockburn and Co.* London, (with Branded Corks to prevent fraud) in quart Bottles at Rs. 21 per Dozen.

Port Wine by *Harper and Co.* London (with Branded Corks to prevent fraud) in quart Bottles at 15 Rs. per dozen.

Best and White Holland Gin in Cases at 12 Rs. per each Case of 15 large Case Bottles.

Pale and Dark colour Cognac Brandy in Wood and Bottles at 8 Rupees per dozen.

Port Wine (by Messrs. *A. M. Todd and Co.*) London, Bottled in Bombay, at 8 Rs. per dozen.

Ripe Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quart and Pint Bottles. The former at 6 and the latter at Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Pale Sparkling Champaign of the very best quality at Rs. 30 per dozen.

The samples of the WINE to be had and the price thereof will be charged according to their respective price mentioned.

B. N. D. Has also for sale the undermentioned Articles.

A few Russia Leather Portfolios with Key lined with velvet and Inkstand.

Musical Boxes in Horn and Wooden Cases, playing 2 and 4 Tunes, the latter 14 inches long.

Ink powder by *Morris* in Packs of the best quality.

A few sets of very handsome Stone China Breakfast Services, Green, Pink and Gold Sprig, as also Gold Edge Line and Sprig, at 120 Rupees per each set, the particular list of each set may be had on application to him at his Godown.

A CLUB on 5 Tickets (all Prizes and no Blanks) on the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1842, for 10th or last day's drawing, divided into 50 Shares are to be had of *Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dantra*, at the office of Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co. at 58 Rupees per Share and the holders of the Shares will be entitled to participate proportionably in such prizes as may be drawn to the above 5 Tickets, payable 60 days after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within 12 months and not otherwise, and subject to a deduction of 2 per cent commission cash.

State of the wheel for the 10th or last day's drawing of the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1842.

1	Prize of ..... Rupees	100,000
1	do. of ..	10,000
1	do. of	5,000
1	do. of	2,500
9	do. of 1,000 each	9,000
7	do. of 500 do	3,500
400	do. of 200 do	80,000
420	Prizes.	Rs. 2, 10,000

The numbers of the above 5 Tickets shall be inserted in the Bombay Courier, Times, and Sumachar, Seven days before the notice of last day's drawing is arrived at Bombay. Half and quarter Shares in the above club shall be sold for the convenience of the purchasers, the 10th day's Drawing will take place on the 31st Augt.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality; procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents.

No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET.

CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application. with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY.

of 1843, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.. beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets
1	ditto	100	ditto
1	ditto	50	ditto
1	ditto	25	ditto
1	ditto	12	ditto
1	ditto	6	ditto
1	ditto	3	ditto
1	ditto	2	ditto
10	ditto of 1 Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of ½ ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of ¼ ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of ⅛ ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of 1/10 ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1/20 ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of 1/61 ditto	22	ditto
2,000	Prizes or Chances.	480	Tickets.

Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme.*

	100	ditto
Total	380	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings.* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets, for the last two days, or prior drawing for the Government Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday the 20th August next 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of subscribers is solicited to witness it.

PRANKISSE DEY AND CO'S.

9TH LOTTERY.

In 46½ Renewed Reserved whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist 1,141 chances at Company's Rupees (25) per chance.

ORIGINAL SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize of	8 Reserved whole Tickets.	
1 ditto of	4 ditto	ditto.
1 ditto of	2 ditto	ditto.
2 ditto of one each	2 ditto	ditto.
4 ditto of ½ ditto	2 ditto	ditto.
8 ditto of ¼ ditto	2 ditto	ditto.
20 ditto of 1-8 do	2½ ditto	ditto.
80 ditto of 1-16 do	5 ditto	ditto.
192 ditto of 1-32 do	6 ditto	ditto.
832 ditto of 1-64 do	13 ditto	ditto.
1,141 Prizes.	Total 46½ Reserved whole Tickets value 500 each.	

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be distributed either in Tickets or Cash agreeable to the desire of the holders three days after the drawing.

Early applications for Chances to be made from the Mufussil for the tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. E. *U. S. Gazette* Bombay, A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *U. S. Gazette* Madras or to the *Projector's* Office No. 12 Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. Dykes and Co.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY, *Projectors.*
Trustee.

FOR SALE AT WILLAUME & CO.—A 6½ Octave Grand square Forte Piano and a furniture consisting of 2 Spring Couches, 12 single and 2 Arm Chairs, both in solid Mahogany at moderate prices.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1842.

No. 457. Major General T. Farquharson, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

No. 458. Lieut. J. W. Morrison of the 24 Gr. Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

No. 459. The following order is confirmed.

An order by the Officer Commanding at Ahmednuggur dated 30th June 1842, directing Col. S. Hughes C. B. to resume Command at that station from Lieut. Col. Manson C. B. from that date.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 6th July 1842.

A Committee will assemble at the Grand Arsenal on Saturday next, the 9th instant at ½ past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to examine and report on certain new Tents made up by the Tent Contractor under the direction of the Commissariat Department.

PRESIDENT.

Br. Captain H. W. Brett, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

MEMBERS.

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Lieut. A. T. Christie, 24 Regt. Light Infantry.
Ensign P. M. Briggs, 19th Regt. N. I.

Upon the completion of the above duty, the proceedings in Duplicate to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army, and the Committee dissolved.

Head Quarters, Poona, 5th July 1842.

1. Lieut. G. P. Kennet, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, has permission to remain at the Presidency until the opening of the season, when he will proceed to Ahmedabad and do duty with the details of Artillery at that station.

2. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major General P. Fearon, dated Mhow the 27th June 1842, authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 7 Rejected recruits enlisted for the 11th Regt. N. I. to enable them to return to their native Village.

3. The undermentioned Officer have obtained leave of absence.

Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon J. S. Stockley, from 1st to 31st July, to remain at Ahmednuggur on Medical Certificate.

1st Bombay Eur. Regt.—Ensign T. S. Kempt, from 6th to 30th July to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. W. W. Whittard, from 22d June to 1st Oct. on urgent private affairs to proceed to Poona, until the opening of the season, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

Medical Establishment.—Assist. Surgeon J. S. Miller from 1st to 31st July in extension, to remain in the Deccan on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters, Poona, 6th July 1842.

1. In consequence of the paucity of Officers, the practice of a Captain in a Corps acting as a second Field Officer when Regiments of Infantry Parade for Drill, Inspection or Review, is to be discontinued, as also that of the Quarter Master of a Regiment being mounted on such occasions.

The Commanding Officer and Adjutant are alone to be mounted, and when only one Field Officer is present for duty, he although the Commanding Officer, will put the Regiment through the Manual and Platoon Exercise, and at review of his Corps.

2. Serjeant John Dunne, late of H. Majesty's 17th Regt. of Foot enlisted into the Honorable Company's Service from the 1st ultimo appointed Serjeant Major to the 2d Regt. European Light Infantry.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1842.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, assistant to the collector of Poona, is placed in permanent charge of the Joonere and Paubul Purgunnahs.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, second assistant to the collector of Poona, assumed charge of his duties on the 15th ultimo.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, assistant to the collector of Poona, is placed in charge of the Indapoor and Bheemthoree Purgunnahs.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, third assistant to the collector of Poona, assumed charge of his duties on the 20th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1842.

Mr. S. Marriott is allowed leave of absence, to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health, until the 4th October next.

Mr. B. Hutt is appointed to act as a puisne judge of the suddur dewanee and suddur foujdaree adawlut, until further orders.

Mr. W. Birdwood will continue to act as judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. M. Harrison will continue to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for the detachstation of Dhoolia.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1842.

The services of an Assistant Vaccinator being no longer required at Mahabuleshwer, Rowjee Dowlut, the Assistant at that Station, is withdrawn, and he is attached to the Deccan Circle of Vaccination, to fill a vacancy.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1842.

Second grade apprentice Noor Bhai, to be first grade apprentice, and probationer Purbhoodas to be second grade apprentice, date of rank, March 26th 1842.

Assistant Surgeon Thom was detached to Chimboor, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Cameron on the 26th May last, and returned to Bombay on the 7th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept of the resignation of the Hon'ble Company's Service of G. L. Elliot Esquire, from the 1st October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Reverend Isaac Nicholson Allen, A. M. assistant chaplain with the Scinde Field Force the Reverend Shulto Fredl Pemberton, A. M. chaplain at Deesa, and the Reverend Charles Tombs, A. M. junior chaplain at Poonah, have been appointed Surrogates by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, for and throughout the Archdeaconry of Bombay, within the Jurisdiction and Diocese of Bombay.

And that all persons residing within the respective Districts of the above named Surrogates requiring Dispensations or Licenses of Marriages under the Episcopal Seal, may on application to them or to the Registrar of the Bishop's Consistory Court at Bombay, obtain the same on complying with the necessary forms.

By order of the Right Reverend Thomas Lord Bishop of Bombay.

C. H. BAINBRIDGE,
Registrar.

Bombay, 5th July 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council intends to dispatch the Suez Mail Steamers of the following months on the dates specified below, viz.

The Steamer of Aug. 19th July.
" " " Sep. 27th Aug.

The names of Passengers for the above months will continue to be registered as usual, but as it is probable that the Mails of July and August will be dispatched in Steam Frigates, it is notified for general information, that in Vessels of War accommodation on the Deck only, & for a limited number can be expected.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELLVIL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 29th ultimo	Chests	296
	Total..	296

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841	42 up to the 26th May "	14,607
	Total..	14,787

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841, to the 28th June 1842	"	14,768
	Total	16,768

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1841 to the 28th June 1842	Chests	10,876½
Ditto from the 29th ult. to the 5th instant	"	484
	Total ..	11,360½

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 6th July 1842.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

July 5th. Barque Clyde, John Matches, Master, to Liverpool.
Do. 6th. Ship Universe, James Ritchie, Master, to Liverpool.
Do. do. Ship Hannah Kerr, R. Porter, Master, to Calcutta.
Do. do. Ship Duke of Lancaster, C. E. McKenzie, Master, to Calcutta.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Semiramis	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	19 July
Barbara	Grey & co	London	
East London	Foster & Co	London	
Ramsay	Eglinton Maclean &co.	London	
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Robert Bean	Inglis, McLean & co	Liverpool	10 July
Newyork Packet	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	
Universe	W. & A. Graham & co.	Liverpool	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Marchioness of Bute	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	15 July
Clydesdale	Higginson Cardwell	Liverpool	
John Campbell	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	20 July
Helena	Remington & co	China	
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	China	20 July
Thetis	Dirom Carter & co	China	15 July
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co	China	15 July
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.	China	
William Hyde	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co	China	
John Moore	B. and A. Hormarjee	China	
William Sharpies	Forbes & co	China	15 July
Bombay Castle	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co	China	
Prince Regent	Remington & co	China	
Putty Moobarek	H. Jakeria N. M	China	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao	15 July
Anonyma	Remington & co	Macao	On arrival of O. M. 5 July
Lady East	Foster & co	Calcutta	
Belvidere	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Calcutta	
William Abrams	Thos. Jefferies	Calcutta	
Euxine	Grey & co	Calcutta	8 July
Philopontus	W. & T. Edmond & co.	Calcutta	
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Calcutta	
Agnes	D. & M. Pestonjee	Calcutta	
St. Vincent	Campbell Dallas & co.	Madras	
Amable (French)	Thomas Jefferies	France	
Magnificent	Foster & co	Aden	12 July
Caledonia	Vicejee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Volunia	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.		
Albatross	B. & A. Hormusjee		
Eliza	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Monarch	W. Nicol & co		
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co		
Sealeby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee		
John Caleth	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Good Hope	Grey & co		
Abberton			
Oriental	Dirom Carter & co		
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		
Britons Queen	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Harbinger	Higginson & Cardwell		
John McLellan	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		
Mirom	Grey & co		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Amy	Wooler & co		
Lema (American)	Forbes & co		For sale
Soliman Shah	Jamsetjee J S & co		
Fort William	Ritchie Steuart and co.		
John Bull	Remington & co		
Independent			
Eleanor	Skinner & co		
Champion	Ritchie Steuart and co.		
Margaret	Ritchie Steuart and co.		
Oregon	Ritchie Steuart and co.		
Majestic	Foster & co		
Midlothian	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Kingston	W. Nicol & co		
Brahmin	McVicar Burn and co.		
Mogul	Ritchie Steuart & co		

H. M. S. Alligator.
Atalanta.
Hugh Lindsay.
H. C. Steamers. Zenobia.
Cleopatra.
Semiramis
Indus
H. C. Brig Taptee
Tender Cardiva
Euphrates

" "	Sloop	Elphinstone	
" "	"	Coote	
" "	"	Schooner. Maldiva	
" "	Royal Tiger		
" "	Cutter	Nurbuddah	
" "	Ship	Hastings	

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Providence	Eglinton Maclean &co	London	6th Mar
Earl of Clare	Jamsetjee J Sons & co	London	3d April
Edward	Frith and co	London	
Columbus		London	21st April
Morley		London	22d do
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co	London	23d do
Boadicea		London	25th do
Lord Lyndoch		London	29th do
Berkshire	Foster and co	London	
Victory	Frith and co	Liverpool	
Portland		Liverpool	6th April
Caledonia		Liverpool	16th do
Formosa		Liverpool	28th do
Argyll		Liverpool	14th do
Windsor Castle		Liverpool	21st do
Candahar		Liverpool	27th do
Ann	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	27th do
Hugh Wallace		N Castle	28th Mar
Edward Cuthbertson		Shields	6th Mar
Sir W Wallace		Shields	1st April
Royal Adelaide		Clyde	11th Mar
Quentin Lictch		Clyde	
Monarch		Leith	5th M'h
Stalkart	Frith & co	Calcutta	1st June
Echo	Frith & co	Calcutta	25th June

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

June 23d—English Ship Herculean, J. Shoyair, from Liverpool 11th March; English Barque Washington, W. Walker, put back from Sea with loss of sails, and vessel greatly strained, having experienced heavy gales.

June 24th—English Ship Mandarine, A. Yiele, from New Zealand 3d April.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGER.

Per Mor from Singapore—G. M. Robertson, esq. merchant.

REMARKS.

The Mor, in lat 10 N. spoke H. M. ship North Star, in the China sea; also saw H. M. ship Belleisle and brig Serpent, in lat 7 N, all making the best of their way to China. Saw a number of merchant ships in the China sea bound to northward.

United States sloop Boston had arrived from Manilla and joined her consort at Whampoa.

H.M. ship Cambrian had proceeded to the Northward to join the Admiral, H. M. ship Calliope to follow in a fewdays; every thing was quiet at Hong Kong. Buildings proceeding rapidly. The Plenipo was at Macao, when we sailed, and it was supposed would start for the Northward immediately, as some of the trusports with troops had arrived at Hong Kong, and the English reinforcement daily expected. People in China in profound ignorance of what would be the proceeding to the Northward.

In the Straits of Malacca, saw the Bombay ship Sir Charles Forbes off the Carimon's, Charlotte off mount Tormoxer and the Forth off Malacca, all bound to China. On the 10th June saw the ship England off the Sambelang from Bombay; saw the steamer Proserpine passing out of Singapore Straits.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 27, Ship Anne Mary, M. Rackhan, from Bombay 16th June.

DEPARTURE.

June 25, Ship Julia, T. W. Tingate, to Calcutta.
Do. 26, Brig Aethusa, J. Clarke to the Northern Ports.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

July 4th. Cornet More, to Poonah.
Do. 6th. Lieut. T. C. Glazbrook, H. M 4th or King's Own Regt. to Belgaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH.

At Calcutta, on the 20th June, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, esq. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At the Old Church, on the 20th June, by the venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. Jabaez Carey, to Miss Sarah Hawkins.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 5th June, Mademoiselle Eugenie Bachimont, milliner, assistant to Madam Chevrot, aged 35 years.

At Cooly Bazar, on the 22d June, Amalia, the youngest daughter of mr. Henry Robinson, preventive service, aged 17 months and 10 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday the 27th instant, at the Armenian Church, by the Rev. Joachim Abraham, Seth A. Soth, Esq., of Singapore, to Dishkoon, the fourth Daughter of the late Arathoon Joseph Marooth, Esq.

DEATH.

At Bolaram, on Sunday the 19th instant, Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest Daughter of Louisa and Jehu They, aged 2 years, 3 months and 11 days, deeply lamented by her beloved Parents, and all her relatives.

CALENDAR,—JULY 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M
F.	8	Edmund Burke died, 1796.	10 49	11 14	● 8 11 52 M.
S	9	The Rt. Hon'ble Sir R. Grant, Governor of Bombay died, 1838.	11 38	0 1	
Sun.	10	7th Sunday after Trinity.	0 26	0 47	
M.	11		1 9	1 32	
T.	12	Printing Press Licensed, 1799	1 54	2 15	
W.	13		2 37	3 0	
Th.	14	French Revolution commenced, 1799.	3 22	3 46	

MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ICE HOUSE.

The Meeting of the Subscribers to the Ice House took place at the *Times* Office on Wednesday the 6th Instant. There were present J. Gordon Esq. in the Chair. E. E. Elliot Esq. Captain Turner, J. Bowman Esq. R. W. Crawford Esq. R. Burgass Esq. P. W. LeGeyt Esq. Capt. Burrows, W. H. Harrison Esq. C. Forbes Esq. S. S. Dickinson Esq. Capt. LeMesurier, C. Jamsetjee Esq. J. Gordon Esq. Lieut. Suart, G. Buist Esq. and W. W. Cargill Esq.

Mr. Gordon was called to the Chair and the following Report of the Committee appointed at the last General Meeting was read.

"Your Committee have to report that the subscriptions at the presidency on the first circulation of the Papers, amounted to Rs. 3,835, from 116 Subscribers, and they have much pleasure in stating that the whole of this sum has been realized except 70 Rs. still due by 3 Subscribers.

As this amount was much below the sum necessary for the object desired, your Committee solicited an augmented rate of subscription and the call has been so cheerfully responded to, that a further sum of Rs. 1790 has already been subscribed by 38, of those to whom the papers have been again circulated.—it is hoped that it is not calculating on too much to expect, that at least 1000 Rupees more will be subscribed by the remaining 78 original Subscribers; thus giving a total of above Rs. 6,600.

Your Committee have addressed letters to most of the outstations, but as yet have received answers only from Belgaum, where Rs. 45 have been subscribed, from Poona with a sum of 90 Rs. and from Dhoolia with a sum of Rs. 40. It is known however that sums are being subscribed at other stations, though the returns have not been made, so that at least 400 Rupees may be expected from this source.

There are still many persons at the Presidency who have not subscribed, but who it is to be hoped will now add their names to aid an object so conducive to the comfort, and which in many cases of severe illness may tend to preservation of the life of themselves and the community.

Your Committee have received full accounts of the Ice houses of Madras and Calcutta. The former is on a small scale and cannot contain above 200 Tons; the consequence of which is that only one cargo can be received at once, and each fresh cargo has to go through the process of cooling the House thereby causing a wastage of nearly 50 per cent.

The Calcutta Ice house consists of 3 distinct compartments, the largest of which holds about 540 Tons, and the other two about 450 between them.—Two accounts have been received of this Ice house, which differ very much on the important point of wastage after stowing; but your Committee have every reason to believe that in the largest compartment there is no drain and therefore there can be no wastage beyond the small quantity that may sink into the ground before the place is fully cooled down to the necessary temperature.

Your Committee had an interview with Captain Rodgers, who brought the Ice which is now in Bombay, and he confirmed the statement received from Calcutta that Mr. Tudor of Boston would willingly supply the Bombay community with Ice at the Calcutta rate (about 10lbs. English per Rupee) if he was furnished with a house for storing it. A house capable of containing 1,000 Tons has been named as the smallest Mr. Tudor would agree to begin with; but your Committee are of opinion that if the largest compartment in the Calcutta House contains only 540 Tons, a well built Ice house capable of containing at least 600 Tons in one mass ought to be a sufficient guarantee against any wastage to prevent which can be the only object of having so large a building.

Your Committee have had the assistance of Lieut. Suart as well as of their colleague Captain Turner in making estimates of the probable expence of a building of the size above mentioned, and they regret that they have been obliged to come to the conclusion that nearly 9000 Rupees will be requisite for the purpose, but they feel satisfied that this is the extreme amount. The sum which can be considered as a certain fund at command amounts only to Rs. 7000, but your Committee trust that the remaining 2000 may safely be calculated on from different sources before the work is completed.

Should the meeting be of opinion that this is the case your Committee would recommend that the work be begun as soon as possible after an eligible piece of ground has been obtained.

And here your Committee foresee some difficulty. The Calcutta Ice house is built on the River side, so that the ship can come within 30 yards, and the Ice is carried along a planked way. No such eligible position is attainable in Bombay, and it is feared that the Ice must be carted to the Ice house. The object however will still be to have it as near as possible to the Docks, and your Committee would hope that for so desirable an object of public benefit, Government might be induced to grant an eligible plot of ground in a situation as convenient as circumstances may permit.

In conclusion, your Committee now resign the trust reposed in them by the subscribers to the Ice House, the object for which your Committee was appointed, as far as at present practicable having been fulfilled by them, and although the Capital raised will not be quite sufficient, yet, from the liberal manner in which subscriptions have been made, your Committee have great confidence that any deficiency in that respect will be promptly met when required.

JOHN GORDON,
Secy. to the Committee.

1st. Proposed by R. W. Crawford Esq. and Seconded by Captain Burrows.—That the Report of the Committee be approved of.

2d. Proposed by Capt. Burrows, and Seconded by S. S. Dickinson Esq.—That the present Committee be requested to continue its labours with the assistance of two other gentlemen, and that Messrs. LeGeyt and Burgass be requested to become the additional Members.

3rd. Proposed by E. E. Elliot Esq. and Seconded by R. Burgass Esq.—That Mr. Gordon be requested to continue his services as Secy. to the Committee.

4th. Proposed by J. Bowman Esq. and Seconded by W. H. Harrison Esq.—That the Committee be requested to address Govt. with the view of obtaining an eligible site for a Building, capable of containing 600 Tons of Ice, and in the event of such site being obtained, that contracts be entered into and the building be begun immediately.

5th. Proposed by S. S. Dickinson Esq. and Seconded by Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq.—That the Committee be requested to enter into immediate communication with Mr. Tudor of Boston, informing him of the progress already made and the probable time of the completion of the building.

6th. Proposed by Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq. and Seconded by Lieut. Suart.—That as soon as an answer is received from Mr. Tudor, a general meeting be called to hear the same, as well as to receive a report of the progress of the building &c.

7th. Proposed by R. W. Crawford Esq. and Seconded by C. Forbes Esq.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the late Committee and to their Secretary for their exertions in the cause. All which propositions were carried unanimously.

John Gordon,
Chairman.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1842.

Our latest receipts are from Calcutta to the 25th, Madras to the 28th ultimo. The very little we thought deserving notice, we have extracted.

Fires among the Shipping.—Although strongly impressed with a conviction, that the late fires among the shipping in this harbour, were the results of design, and not of accident, in which opinion there appears to be a general concurrence, yet we should not be surprised if the investigations of the Committee appointed by Government, elicited information inculpating, persons of higher degree than the Lascars. It is a matter of notoriety, that at the approach of the Monsoon, much difficulty is experienced, and considerable expense incurred in procuring godowns for Warehousing the Cotton; and in consequence, the owners of the Cotton on the Esplanade, leave it there to save expense until, as frequently happens, showers have fallen upon it, rendering it liable to ignite. We have also heard that some unprincipled scoundrels in the Cotton trade, have lately purchased, for a mere trifle, quantities of damaged Cotton, saved from the late wrecks; which they have again packed up, wet and damaged, and shipped to England, after having received considerable advances from mercantile houses here, under the supposition that it was Cotton bonâ fide of prime quality.

The following interesting extract from a letter dated Killa Abdoolla 14th June 1842, has been kindly transmitted to us. It is most truly grateful to us, to perceive invariably in every letter that has come under our observation, written by Military men, that all are actuated by one unmixed feeling, of well grounded contempt for the enemy, and an unpretending, unboasting, self-appreciation, which precludes the expression of any craven feeling—the measures that may unhappily be adopted to break the spirit of our Military, will be held in execration and deservedly so, whilst we retain a foot of ground in India.

"The 12th Regiment, Squadron of 3d Cavalry, two 24 lb Howitzers arrived at Killa Abdoolla this morning, here we found a Brigade from Candahar which with the Cavalry is to escort a convoy of three thousand camels and one thousand Bullocks to Candahar. We met with no opposition on our way to this and were much amused at the insignificant Breast works on the Hill near Hykulzie where General England was defeated in March last. Mahomed Saduk has now only one hundred followers and has gone off to the Hills. Sallee Khan is here with about one hundred horsemen, he is suffering from wounds in his arm received in a fight with Mahomed Saduk. The 12th Regiment and the two 24 lb Howitzers are to be stationed in the Fort of Killa Abdoolla which is to be made a depot for Grain and supplies of all kinds, it is within 4 miles of the entrance to the Kojuck pass. Captain Elliot is the Political Agent here."

The Ice House.—Our readers will be gratified that the labors of the Ice Committee have been rewarded by the encomiums of a Public Meeting, and the collection of Rupees 7,000. The efforts of most other Committees have had the co-operation and kind wishes of merely sections of Society, but the "solid element" has had the virtue of uniting us all in the promotion of one common object—namely, to provide a fitting receptacle for future regular annual supplies. There is no doubt that if we desire to continue an enjoyment, so auspiciously begun "to be heard, felt and understood," we must expend a few Rupees upon its accomplishment. The Committee felt warmly interested upon the subject and have calculated coolly, the inevitable expences of properly housing the Ice, and we are happy to find that no paltry saving of pice, has entered into their calculations, and that they have properly recommended a liberal system of expenditure in the first instance. Now the Committee are deficient in two respects; and every possible aid ought to be afforded to them to supply those deficiencies—first, they want a small spot of ground near the Bunder, for the site of the Ice Emporium—which we cannot bring ourselves to doubt, Government will for the general good of the Community, at once assign to them. Secondly, they want 2,000 Rupees more from the public—this sum ought to be readily procured by subscription among all classes. "The smallest contribution will be thankfully received, and duly appropriated."

A very desirable locality for the Ice House, would be, between the Scotch Kirk, and the Court House—but the Committee have prudently resolved, not to reject any other eligible offer.

We feel assured that if the present opportunity is allowed to pass by unimproved, and the Ice House abandoned for want of adequate means for its erection, there will be general regret among all parties when it is too late. Our outstation friends and visitors ought surely to assist in such an emergency. We have strong hopes that if the Committee once enter boldly upon the building, they will find support flowing in upon them from all quarters. As a *dernier resort*, an appeal to the Ladies!! would be irresistible; not to their purses, but to their powers of persuasion.

The Civil Service Reduction.—In the last number but one of our cotemporary of the *Times*, a statement that a reduction in the allowances of the Civil Service had been ordered by the Governor General, produced a panic, and excited a consternation, almost equal to the great Earthquake alarm, which lately left London, a deserted village. It is true that the parallel does not hold good throughout, for although the simple Londoners appear to have "evacuated" their posts, and to have "withdrawn" from their homes, as measures of precaution, the better informed and more knowing Civilians, neither withdrew from, nor evacuated their respective offices; nor does it appear from any intelligence we have been enabled to pick up, that they had even begun to pack up their moveables preparatory to a start from the presidency, when the *Times* of Wednesday by its announcement of a mistake having been made thereanent, took a great weight off the spirits of the Civil community, and allowed them to breathe more freely than they had done for the three previous days. Really the *Times* ought to be aware that men's nerves are very shaky in this enervating climate, and if that oracle feel really friendly disposed towards the Civil Service, it ought for the future to be more guarded in its assaults upon their pockets. The Editor may as well "kill them at once, as frighten the life out of them." It appears that an inquiry into the amount of their receipts, had been ordered some weeks ince, and our cotemporary appears to have entertained an apprehension that a reduction would be the inevitable consequence. He says "the authority on which we learn that this had actually taken place, was such as to leave no room to doubt the accuracy of the statement, which now, however, happily *for the present* proves inaccurate." Our friend of the *Times* is more credulous than we took him for, an old Lady once gave us advice, which we generally follow—not to believe any thing we hear, and only half what we see: so upon that principle if the statement that the reduction had actually taken place were made to us, we should have continued to doubt until pay-day at the Treasury had effectually decided the question; however it seems that our cotemporary is unwilling to recede altogether from the question of reduction, he only abandons it *for the present*, cautioning his readers that the financial difficulties of the country, render reduction on a large scale inevitable. He treats the subject of finance in his accustomed masterly manner, and we should just as soon think of disturbing his numerical calculations, respecting the expenditure of the country, and the deficiencies in its revenue, as we should meditate a contest with Joe Hume upon the "bottle of the whole;" but for plain men like ourselves, who never cut any great figure in arithmetical computations, we venture to dissent from the "Ready Reckoner" in some of his deductions. He says, "if a new campaign is to be advocated, let its supporters be fully advised of the consequences, that, as we have already expended 17 millions, the next outlay we require to incur, must be met by a curtailment in the allowances of all the services, not less sweeping than that just believed to have been threatened against Civilians." The amount of the sweeping curtailment in the allowances of the Civilians is not specified, and so, the denunciation is left to work upon the minds of men, accordingly as they shall be bold or timid, unless indeed, we look on further, where we find it stated, "that the income of the better paid departments, will be affected to a considerable moiety of their total amount." This is something to think upon —"*a considerable moiety*"—the better half we suppose. —Now once for all we protest against the Editor of the *Times* interfering with our exclusive monopoly of Irish Bulls—they come legitimately from the banks of the Shannon, but are exotics, and never flourish, near the Tweed—however verbal criticism apart, there is enough in the phrase to show that in the opinion of the *Times* if the campaign be undertaken, the big wigs of the Civil Service are likely to enjoy the patriotic privilege of contributing at least, one half of their emoluments to support the exigencies of the state. Now, although, we never held in high estimation the system of backing one's opinions by the offer of a bet, still we think we may venture to wager our brother of the *Times* a bottle of printer's ink, that no reduction will take place in the salaries or emoluments of the Civil Servants of the Company, within three years next ensuing, even though the campaig nshould be undertaken, and we offer him the long odds, that no reduction in the pay and perquisites of the Military branch of the service will take place for the next ten. We are bound to admit that, according to *Cocker*, and the *Bombay Times*, the pecuniary resources of the country do not now wear a very flattering aspect: and that such a campaign as that alluded to, would be necessarily very expensive to the country, and would materially tend, for the present at least, to increase its debt: but England herself, on her own proper account, in former days contracted a debt, which, according to the computations of many financiers, and other very wise men must inevitably soon be followed by national bankruptcy; and yet, by some strange fatality, which did not enter into their calculations, England has survived long enough in her integrity, to aid largely to that national debt. If great expenditure be necessarily to be incurred, we unhesitatingly avow it to be our opinion, that rather than tax the income of those who support the wear and tear, and fight the battles of their country in the East, means ought to be employed to extract from full, but reluctant purses at home, the necessary supplies.

We quite agree with the *Times*, that the imposition of the Income Tax, was a bold measure for the present Ministry to adopt—and we will go farther, and say that it requires moral courage in any Minister to propose a new tax of any description—no matter how trifling the amount—but England at all times requires bold Ministers, and we believe that she now has a corps, who will not flinch from their duty to the country, no matter what vulgar clamors may be raised against their measures. Great Britain can bear a great deal of additional taxation, without being reduced to beggary—we do not, at all arrogate to ourselves the ability to relieve the question of taxation of its many difficulties, but of this we feel assured, that it has hitherto pressed too severely on the poorer classes, whilst those who revelled in wealth, drawn from a variety of sources, have been made to contribute a very inadequate quota to the national expenditure.

Sessions.—Calendar of the Prisoners for trial at the Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal delivery, 1842. Before the Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

FELONIES.

Simon Corde, Stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 50 Company's rupees.
Ballaram Antoba and Mahdoo Row Gungadhur.
Balloo Luximon, Larceny from his master.
Ramah Khundoo, Larceny from from his master; and Mahdoo Malloo, receiving stolen property knowing them to have been stolen.
Wittoo Chundoo, Stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 50 Company's rupees.
Dorabjee Nowrojee, otherwise called Doula, Stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 50 Company's rupees.
Nowulram Beejuwullub and Luckmeedass Wurrybookundass, Larceny; and Gungaram Doolubram and Itchahall Narundass, receiving stolen property knowing them to have been stolen.
Mahomed Hoossein and Balla Londay, Stealing a letter containing half of a bank note.
Crustna Wittoo.
Framjee Byramjee, Robbery, with beating and personal violence.
Joaquim Moraes, Murder.
Thomas Marato, Juan Anastasio, Miguel Francisco and Juan Gregoria.—Setting fire to a ship.

MISDEMEANOURS.

Dhondoo Naojee, Assault with intent to commit a rape.
Bhojia Lalljee, Wussanjee Lalljee, Lalla Cuma, and Kooberdass Veeraj Govindass, Riot and assault.
Hujee Ranoo and Catchera Wuddah,—Conspiracy to cheat.
Thomas Aymers, James Campbell and Thomas Flitt,—Assaults.
Thomas Aymers and James Campbell.—Assault.
James Campbell and Thomas Flitt,—Assault.
Thomas Aymers,—Assault.
Cowasjee Jamasjee,—Assault.
Ballaram Antoba, Rendering false account.
Ballaram Antoba, Madbowrow Gungadhur and Ramchund Narrayen Punt,—Conspiracy.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

MORGAN AND OTHERS VERSUS LEECH.

On Saturday the 19th Feb. 1842.

Doctor Lushington delivered the Judgment of the Court in the following terms:

This is an appeal from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and the circumstances which gave rise to it are the following. On the 13th day of November 1834, that Court promulgated a Rule as to the admission of Attornies to practise in the Court in the following terms. "That any person desiring to be admitted as an Attorney, Solicitor or Proctor, shall produce a certificate of his having been admitted an Attorney or Solicitor, in one of your Majesty's Courts at Westminster, or of his having served a regular Clerkship of three years to an Attorney or Solicitor of one of the Supreme Courts in India, and also a certificate of his good character and ability signed in the first case by the master with whom he shall have served his Clerkship in England, and also by one of the principal Officers of your Majesty's said Courts, and in the second case by the master with whom he shall have served his Clerkship in India, and also by one of the principal Officers of the Supreme Court at the Presidency where such Clerkship shall have been served." On the 30th of November 1837, the Respondent on the faith of the said Rule petitioned the Court to be admitted as an Attorney to practise in that capacity, and he produced a certificate of the Registry of his articles of clerkship for three years with Mr. Henry Collins, a Solicitor of the Court, and also a certificate of service under the articles and a further certificate of good conduct and ability from the same Solicitor and also a certificate from Mr. Roper, the Clerk of the Crown in the Court and Mr. Smith the Prothonotary and Registrar.

On the 21st of December 1837, the Chief Justice made an order for the admission of the Respondent to practise as an Attorney.

If the Rule of Court of the 13th of November 1834 be a valid and legal rule, the Respondent was well admitted, and is now entitled to practise. Several of the Attornies who had been already admitted and who were practising in the Court however entertained a contrary opinion and conceiving that the admission of the Respondent was not warranted by Law, and was injurious to their own interests, on the 23d of February 1838, they moved the Court for a rule to shew cause why the order of admission should not be discharged, and the Respondent struck off the Rolls; the Respondent immediately shewed cause. The Court took time to consider, and on the 28th of February refused the motion. In other words they held that the Respondent was duly admitted an Attorney of the Court.

The appellants then petitioned the Court for leave to appeal against the order and admission, which leave was granted. On the hearing of the appeal, the Respondent did not appear, and their Lordships have now to decide whether the appellants have stated sufficient ground in Law to entitle them to a reversal of the orders appealed against.

In the appendix to the appellant's case, are set forth various applications to the Government at home, and other proceedings the greater part of which cannot possibly enter into the consideration of their Lordships in the decision of this case, for the sole question to which they can direct their attention is, was the admission of the Respondent as an Attorney authorized by Law or not.

In determining this question, our first consideration must be applied to the Charter, whereby the Court is established and its proceedings regulated. That Charter is, for those purposes, equivalent to an act of Parliament, and must be construed on the same principles.

The clause applicable to the present question is in the following words. It is to be found at page 8 of the appendix, and it relates to the admission both of Advocates and Attornies. "And we do hereby further authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to prove, admit, and enrol as Advocates and Attornies in such Court, such and so many persons as may be bona fide practising as such in the said Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the time of the publication of this our Charter at Bombay, and also as Advocates, such and so many persons having been admitted Barristers at Law in England, and as Attornies, such and so many persons having been admitted Attornies or Solicitors in one of our Courts at Westminster, as may to the said Court appear fit according to such rules and qualifications as the said Court shall for that purpose make and declare, to act as well in the character of Advocates as of Attornies in the said Court, which persons so approved, admitted, and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby authorized to appear and plead, and act for

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the suitors of the said Court, subject always to be removed by the said Court from their station therein upon reasonable cause, and we do declare that no other person or persons whosoever shall be admitted to appear and plead, or act in the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, for and on behalf of such suitors or any of them. It then goes on further to provide for the licence by the East India Company, but it does not appear necessary to read that part of the clause.

Now this clause does three things. First, it provides for the admission into the Court as newly constituted, of all persons, howsoever qualified, who were practising at the time of the publication of the Charter; Secondly it directs affirmatively who shall be admitted, and describes the qualifications they must possess. Thirdly, it declares negatively that no person not possessing the stated qualification shall be admitted.

It seems difficult to understand how any doubt could be raised as to the meaning of a clause so clearly expressed, but from the papers in the appendix, though the case has not been argued on behalf of the Respondent, it appears that the Court at Bombay entertained the opinion that the authority incident to a Court of Justice to regulate the appointment of its own Practitioners, was not restricted by this Charter. It is not said that the Charter would not restrict such power, whatever it may be, for that would be a proposition utterly untenable, but that the Charter, duly construed, produces no such effect.

This at once brings back the whole question to the interpretation of the Charter. Now one of the first rules of construction is, that effect shall if possible be given to every part of the instrument. But if the proposition contended by the Court at Bombay could be maintained, the consequence would be, that the negative part of the clause would be wholly inoperative. It is clearly impracticable to adopt a construction so wholly repugnant to the first principles of interpretation, and so clearly against the plain meaning of the words themselves.

There is scarcely any room for the argument which seems to have been introduced, that this Charter is merely directory of what shall be done, and therefore open to the possible construction that what was permitted before was still allowed. For it is not merely directory of what shall be done, but it is expressly declaratory of what shall be done.

The meaning of the Charter being ascertained, the whole case is disposed of, for no questions of convenience or inconvenience can, in a clear case, be allowed to have any weight.

It is needless to notice some other arguments which seem to have been advanced viz. the reference which was made to another clause in this Charter, whereby a general power was given to make rules with regard to the general practice of the Court, because the general power so contained in this Charter, is clearly applicable to another and a different matter, and cannot be considered as overriding the express directions given in a clause peculiarly and exclusively applicable to the appointment of Solicitors in the Court.

Again still further, an observation seems to have arisen with reference to the conclusion of the clause which states "And we do further ordain and declare that no person from and after the date of these our Letters Patent other than the said persons, being bona fide practising as Advocates or Attornies in the said Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the time of the publication of this our Charter, shall be capable of being admitted or enrolled, or of practising in the said Court without the Licence of the said United Company for that purpose first had and obtained."

Now by the subsequent statute it appears, that this clause was repealed and rescinded. But the whole and total effect of that subsequent statute is to repeal the clause which I have just read, leaving the whole of the remainder of the provisions with respect to the appointment of Advocates and Attornies, in full and unDiminished force.

It appears therefore, to their Lordships, that the Respondent not being qualified to be admitted according to the Charter, the Court had no power to exercise any further discretion in the matter, and that the appeal must be pronounced for, and the Rule admitting him, and the Rule refusing to strike him off the Rolls, rescinded.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 25.

The intelligence from Affghanistan, though scanty, is more important than we have of late been called upon to communicate to our readers. It will be seen by the subjoined letter, and the intelligence is confirmed by others we have received, that Ukhbar Khan has at length succeeded in his attempts on the Bala Hissar, and induced Futteh Jung to appoint him his Wuzeer. A day's latter accounts state the mine was run under the Bala Bourj, and, previously to its being sprung, Ukhbar Khan offered terms to Futteh Jung, which were accepted by the Shah, but declined by some of his followers. The mine took effect, and after a spirited resistance, the Sirdar carried his point and entered the royal fortress. The movement of the Seikhs on Jellalabad, at a time when provisions are obtained at such high prices, and with so much trouble, is, like many other events that have taken place of late, quite inexplicable. A rumour of the affair at Khelat-i-Ghilzie had reached Jellalabad. The collection of revenue in kind was proceeding with the utmost energy, and the sending out the spare cattle to graze on the hill sides of Pesh Bolak will have the effect of saving a great quantity of the forage in store, and, perhaps, tend to stop the mortality which has been so prevalent. The consumption of bhoosah alone was between 7 and 800 maunds per day. A detachment of the Lallpoorah Brigade has been ordered to Alee Muajid. We have not room for further comments.

Camp, Jellalabad, 11th June 1842.

"I know not why, how, or wherefore it happened, but the printed papers and letters, from the dawk office, were delivered at six o'clock this morning, instead of, as usual, at 3 P. M. Two days' dawk come in at the same time, so that love letter carriers and news distributors trudged along together. The Seikhs (four Regts. with guns) arrived this morning—no one could mistake the time of arrival, viz. 7 o'clock, for the report from the cannon proclaimed it. The Seikhs were saluted on approaching the fort of Jellalabad, and they, in return, poured out long and I continued blasts, and I question if they did not make a royal salute of it ere they finished; they are a determined set and swear positive annihilation to their enemies, if they only come to close quarters with them. It is said, that a refusal to sell provisions, was made at one of the towns near Pesh Bolak, and an order was given to obtain them by force, which was no sooner said than done, and they were not satisfied in getting provisions, but they strung up a few, as a warning to others who should dare to deny them the life requisites; nineteen *only* were left hanging with their heels downwards, as a memento of *necessary* revenge; the Affghans have a perfect dread of the Seikhs, because they deal in a summary manner with them, and are not in the least scrupulous as we are. I only wish they could instil some of their policy into the meek and gentle management of our camp. Our camels and bullocks are at length sent out to graze, in the vicinity of Pesh Bolak, under charge of an officer of the 5th Light Cavalry, and for their protection, 100 men from the 1st, 5th and 10th Light Cavalry, and a wing of the Regiment of Native Infantry have been sent. I believe two Companies from Her Majesty's 9th Foot accompanied the party. The common report of to-day is, that Ukhbar has, at length, found his way into the Bala Hissar. It is given out, that he (with his European Assistant) made three mines, and by some mistake *one* was sprung, and killed 104 of his own men—however it breached or cracked the wall and threw part of a bastion down. Futteh Jung's party finding this out, made terms with Ukhbar. He was allowed to enter, and a treaty was made, wherein Futteh Jung is declared King, and Ukhbar Khan his Vizier—a few short days will serve to prove the truth or falsehood of this prevailing rumour. Some days ago a great little man wanted something to cool himself, and he was recommended to try the effects of ice upon his constitution, and on enquiry was informed, that he might get it through some of the politicals, to whom the cooling articles was brought upon Donkeys; shortly afterwards a friend in the political line made his appearance, to whom he made known his wishes; another friend, who was standing near, said, that "a donkey load is a great quantity, and as ice is sold in the bazar in small quantities, it would be better to get it there." No, no, said the great little man. I intend sticking to the *political donkey*. Now, it is difficulty to say, what is meant by the term, some affirm it, a high class of politicals, whilst others say, it is a new species of ass. As the Seikhs have determined upon keeping possession of Jellalabad and the Khyber Pass, and 15,000 Infantry are ordered for the purpose, (the greater part of which are now between Jumrood and this place) we are looking out for orders to move forward and the only thing that shews itself in opposition is that the men with the public cattle sent to graze, carried (by order) fourteen days provisions with them; as we are sometimes unable to obtain information without paying well for it, perhaps the following serve to save the pockets of officers in our camp, particularly if it prevents friends at a distance sending presents after the fashion of a school boy's plum cake. A friend, in letter to a relation at Meerut, complained for the want of "something nice," and that "nothing nice" was to be had in camp, whereupon the kind relation despatched, "per dawk banghy," a small or half box of sardines, the banghy hire for which was only 18 rupees!! How very cheap for such a rarity, and after all, it was no rarity, for the French merchant had brought with him a full supply of the fish. I find you are a bit of a weathercock, for one week you affirm, we are to return immediately, and at the next, you think we shall proceed to Cabul. I told you all along we were not coming back until we had finished a little work which has for some time past been cut out for us; but more of this another time. Imagine we are now waiting for the rockets, and to allow time for a full understanding between Generals Nott and Pollock, so that they may move at certain time as determined upon by Government, and, perhaps, the Generals themselves. It will be a happy day with the Queen's 13th when they receive orders to move towards Cabul—indeed it will be a day of rejoicing throughout the camp, for those who had made up their minds to return, and that forthwith, have now come round, and appear delighted at the thought of moving forward, and they and not they only, but all of us complain, at being kept here so long doing nothing, when had we gone forward shortly after we came here, we might, ere this, have been in possession of Cabul and Ghuznee and the prisoners—have seated Futteh Jung on the throne—hanged Ukhbar Khan—settled the petty grievances of the Chiefs and the different tribes, and been ready to return towards the Provinces;—our present slow movement (or no moving at all) causes the active minded to fear."

DELHI.—We have had very little rain since our last; but the rapid increase in the Jumna, nearly three feet between 11 P. M. on the night of the 23rd and yesterday at noon, indicates very heavy falls to the north.

ARRIVAL.—June 22nd, Captain Gaitskell, 26th N. I., 2d in Command, Bheel Corps, to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

DEPARTURES.—None.

AGRA UKHBAR EXTRA, JUNE 26.

FALL OF THE BALA HISSAR TO AKBAR KHAN.—A letter from Jellalabad dated the 10th instant, announces this important event, which will change the aspect of affairs in Affghanistan. A move upon Cabool can now no longer be delayed with safety, prudence or honor. Akbar Khan is no longer a fugitive without resources or supporters, a circumstance which ought to be hailed with gratitude by the British Government, who have now the opportunity of concluding this hateful war at one blow. Our letter says,

"The Bala Hissar has fallen at last to Akbar Khan; he breached it and on the Arabs and other soldiers seeing the breach, they begged Futteh Jung to surrender, which he did, and has been honorably treated by Akbar. Akbar attempted to mine but failed; it is said Futteh Jung's party had 100 men killed.

Akbar Khan is now in possession of Money, Guns, Provisions &c. &c. &c. and something final must now be settled. We are all anxious for a trip to Cabool.

The Prisoners have been removed to "Charekar" but will now be brought to Cabool. The weather rather cool.

The Seikhs about seven thousand are close at hand; they have come to occupy Jellalabad if we retire.

A European of the name of Hall a clerk in the Political Office, came in yesterday with the loss of one foot; finding he was not watched he got on a bullock and made his escape, he is a clever fellow and will be able to give much information on the past events.

About forty poor natives came in yesterday a dreadful spectacle to see them crawling on knees and hands."

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We understand that on the 4th May the Court of Directors issued 160 Cadetships to themselves to replace the Cabul losses, and provide for the additional Lieutenant in each regiment. What a harvest for the Army Agents and Outfitters! Eight dozen shirts and trowsers multiplied by 160—to say nothing of Dressing cases, Rifles, Vade Mecums, and sleeping drawers!—*Englishman, June* 24.

Prizes drawn the 2d Day of the Second Calcutta Lottery, this-day, Saturday, the 25th June, 1842.

No. 3641 Prize of Co's Rs. 5,000.
Nos. 4357 2256 and 170 Prizes of Co.'s Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 559 and 713 Prizes of Co.'s Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 1264 2998 2175 and 518 Prizes of Co.'s Rs. 250 each.
Nos. 639 2507 3918 3040 3401 354 4278 261 1717 219 1351 4269 411 195 and 1610 Prizes of Co's Rs. 120 each.

MADRAS.

MASONICS.—A grand Masonic Meeting was holden at the lodge on Friday last, when several Brethren were called up to the P. G. L. and the vacant offices ware filled as follows:—

"W. Br. J. B. Key, P. G. S. W. vice W. Br. A. D. Campbell, W. Br. J. J. Underwood, P. G. J. W. vice W. Br. J. B. Key, W. Br. J. U. Ellis, P. G. J. D. vice W. Br. J. H Bell, W. Br. J Thompson, P. GDC do. W. Br. J. J. Underwood." *United Service Gazette, June* 28.

A COLD BLOODED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A most cruel and cold blooded murder was, we learn, attempted a few days since, by a Gunner of the Artillery details at Seetabuldee. According to our correspondent's account, Gunner B—— the party charged with the murder, went into the City of Nagpore accompanied by his comrade Gunner H——. The two men were purchasing some articles at the shop of a Cutler and whilst so engaged, B——contrived to slip a knife up his sleeve unperceived by the owner and his comrade. In returning homewards B——pulled out the knife and shewed it to H——telling him how it had come into his possession; the latter was very indignant at his comrade's conduct, and compelled him to return and restore the knife to its proper owner, after which the men seperated and Gunner B——getting back to the Barracks before his comrade, related his story to the other Artillerymen, at the same time vowing revenge against H——Unfortunately his threats were treated as mere bravado, as all the men knew that H——was more than his match and thus he was neither reported or confined. About half an hour afterwards H—— returned, and was seated on his cot, when a gun was discharged through the opposite window, and the poor man fell dreadfully wounded the ball entering just below his heart and passing through his body; nevertheless he was still alive, though in a hopeless state when the latest accounts left Kamptee. Poor H——is, says our correspondent, a highly respectable soldier and much esteemed by his comrades.—*Ibid.*

SINGAPORE.

STRIKE OF THE KLINGS.—We learn that since Saturday last, all the Klings men of every trade and profession at Singapore struck work, and even the petty shopkeepers amongst them closed their *Boutiques* refusing to engage in buying or selling with the European portion of the Community—in short there was a strong feeling of dissatisfaction manifested by this class of the population, which finding went in the way above described, caused a temporary inconvenience especially among the merchants, from their being deprived of the services of their boatmen and boats. The cause it appears of this state of matters was, that one of their annual festival processions (to which they seem to have attached some importance), was on Friday night prevented from taking place by the Police Magistrate, they being allowed to celebrate the principal annual festival only of their creed. We were on more than one occasion aware of a similar veto being put upon their public processions on former occasions, without its being attended with any such demonstration of discontent as on this first time, and therefore suspect that some unusual cause must have operated, tho' what it is, we have not been able to discover. The reason of the prohibition is a good one, namely, to prevent any accidents occurring in the crowded streets of Town during the progress of all the noise and display usually accompanying Native processions, or any rows taking place between rival parties: but we regret to notice the mode which these people have adopted to exhibit the unpleasant feelings to which this check on their proceedings may have given rise. Instead of representing the peculiar nature of the ceremony now sought to be celebrated, and their grievance in being refused its observance to the proper Authorities of the place, they have so plainly shewn a degree of opposition and ill-will, which far from being of use to them in the way they anticipate, will most probably not only curtail all future indulgences of the kind, but also drive those who have hitherto depended upon their services and assistance—for instance of the boatmen especially—to the Chinese labourers whose active and industrious habits will very soon enable them to supersede their Kling brethren. We hear that in some cases recourse was actually had to the Chinese in forwarding business between the shipping and the shore, and that this plan has already had the effect *of opening the eyes of the refractory Klings.*

We had written thus far when the favor of our *Mercantile* Correspondent came to hand which we with pleasure publish.

We certainly do think that any individual Kling dissuading those of his brethren who are in employ or under any engagements from attending to their employment of fulfilling their obligations, ought to be punished—and if we are not mistaken there is no more than one way of doing so.—*Free Press, May* 26.

PIRACIES.—The case of the Pirate alluded to in our last as having been captured and detained in custody for enquiry, has since been committed to take his trial. Another piratical attempt at plunder attended with loss of one life and the infliction of a serious wound on another of the party attacked, occurred the day before yesterday, but up to the time of our going to Press we have received no particulars nor the result of the Coroner's Inquest. It appears four of the pirates are in custody!—*Ibid.*

By the arrival from China of the *Cecelia* we have *Canton Press* of the 30th April, from which we make a few Extracts. H. M. S. *Cambrian*, Captain H. D. Chads, C. B. had arrived at Hongkong on the 28th of April—all well. The *Pylades* we find has been despatched from Amoy to the Coast of Formosa in quest of the crew of the *Ann*, who according to the *Register* it would appear though not lost are in, by no means, a safe place. It is reported that Ningpo has been destroyed by our Force. The Chinese have built two Frigates upon English models. They are said to be well looking for Chinese Built, but the stern is a bungling job. Besides being pierced for 9 guns they have holes below them for 120 oars each vessel. What these tow ships are intended for seems mere conjecture, but we should not be surprised to see them lead to many others being built. It appears that the Chinese offered to release a Chinese Christian from prison if the Plenipo would promise to allow them to rebuild the Forts.

Dates from Singapore in China are to the 1st April. The *Nimrod* was under dispatch for England.—*Free Press, June* 2.

CHINA.

From the Englishman June 24.

THE *Mor* has brought a heavy packet from China. Our Canton papers, however, only come down to the 3d May. Extracts will be found in another column. Private letters from Macao extend to the 10th May—those from Hongkong come down to the 9th.

The *Tenasserim* steamer had reached Hongkong, and was to sail for Chusan on the 11th May. The *Falcon* had also arrived at the island with Calcutta news. We subjoin the extracts from letters:—

Hongkong, May 9, 1842.—As a mail per the *Mor* (via Macao) is to close this-day. I hasten to send you the last number of the *Friend of China*, to enable you to extract a few items therefrom. Amongst the omdits you will observe that the city of Ningpo had been evacuated and destroyed, and Hongchowfoo captured—but that is *not* the fact, as our letters from Chinhae of the 20th and Ningpo 22d April, make no mention of the circumstance. The truth is that they require a stronger force to move northerly. We are *gaping* for the expected reinforcements, on their joining this division, Sir Henry Pottinger will accompany them to the northward.

We believe Major General Burrell, C. B., commanding the Hongkong Division of the Expeditionary Force, will shortly return to Europe, and Col. Bartley, H. M.'s 49th Foot, daily expected from Europe, will succeed to the command. Lieutenants Montgomery and Lane, 49th Foot, return to Bengal in the Transport *Eagle*, Capt. Patterson. Lieut. G. Bartley has come down here, and it is said he is an expected *Omedwar* on his father's staff.

By H. M.'s Ship *Druid*, which has just come in from the north, we hear that no move had been made; but that the Chinese were doing their best in the way of drifting fireraffts amongst the shipping and kidnapping our people. The body of a soldier of the 26th foot was picked up headless; the nails from his fingers were torn out! The Chinese must have tortured him to death. The native compounder ('sewburrut') attached to the medical depot under Dr. Graham was also missing.

In regard to local matter—there is nothing stirring—all's quiet. The monetary pressure is not felt so much, as the Bengal Government had timously sent up treasure, and you will observe that the Assistant Pay Master has withdrawn his notification inviting tenders for dollars. The Spanish Pillar Dollars are not easily procurable, but Dollars other than Spanish Dollars are plentiful, and the Hongkong Government has equalized their value in Government transactions so that *all* Dollars pass at par. They are freely, I believe, tendered for Bills at 225 Rs. for Spanish Dollars, but the holder of Bills are holding out for Rs. 220.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Macao, 9th May, 1842:—

'By latest advices from the East Coast, the arrival of the *Rob Roy, Poppy*, &c. had depressed Patna to Sp. Drs. 425 at Hunan and 445 at Chinnoo.

'The price here (Macao) is now O P. 460, N. P. 410. Benares in no demand—of M 330.

'At Whampooah O. P. 480, N P. 425, M 355. The new is considered here much inferior to the old. On the Coast the value is pretty much the same.

'Matters remain here in statu quo. The Plenipotentiary moves northward on arrival of the expected re-inforcements, and it is understood the Expeditions will move on Pekin. There is no news of consequence from the Coast.

'Trade in Canton is very dull: Exchange has declined to 4-9 on London, and we believe 224 to 226 are the highest quotations on Bengal.'

A Letter from Chusan of the 20th April, states that it is arranged that when the force moves to the North, three companies of H. M.'s 55th Regiment, and a wing of a Native Regiment (when one arrives) shall remain to garrison the island. Chinhae is to be kept with 150 men of H. M.'s 55th Regt. on the Joss house hill, a frigate and two small men of war.

The troops continue healthy at Chusan, almost the only losses they have sustained having arisen from Kidnappers. Three men of the 55th, one of the 26th, one of the 49th, two of the Artillery and a Marine had been recently carried off.—*Ibid, June* 25.

NOTIFICATION.—Mr. Edward Glascot Reynolds is appointed to be assistant to the land officer from this date.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, Government House, 10th April, 1842.

Mr. Robert Edwards, having been appointed to take charge of the post office at Hongkong; the following regulations are published for his guidance, and for general information.

All mails upon arrival, are to be delivered to the harbour master, who will have them conveyed to the post office.

Notice of the intended time for closing any mail, is to be given to the harbour master, who will make the necessary arrangement for having it taken on board ship.

The harbour master is to give information to Mr. Edwards of the arrivals, sailings, and general movements of the vessels in port, who will cause a notice of the same to be exposed at the post office: a general delivery of letters to take place at least once in every twenty-four hours.

All government letters are to be forwarded immediately on arrival.

The office to be kept open and attended from 8 o'clock a. m. till 8 p. m. on week-days, and 8 to 10 a. m and from 3 to 5 p. m. on Sundays. For the present no charge of any description is to be made on letters or parcels.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1842.

REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPERIAL ARMY.—(*Translation*)—The following imperial edict has been received. The discipline of the army is of the utmost importance and the ranks should clearly understand it. Rewards and punishments should be conferred and inflicted with sincerity and impartiality in order to keep the ranks in awe; then the regulations will be self-evident. Sincerity being observed in rewards and punishments, then favour and sternness will be equally proportioned. Our family have preserved peace for the last two hundred years, and the officers and troops of each province have been nourished by our favours, and instructed (in military exercises); they have been most thoroughly imbued by our abundant kindness. You have long been engaged (with the English) and you must all, with impetuous courage strive to be foremost, in order to deserve well of your country.

Last year, the army that was put in motion, fought six successive days and nights with the English at *Tinghae*, and killed in battle innumerable barbarian banditti. As to the rest of the troops that are brought from other provinces, the officers must be capable of clearly instructing them and exciting their ardour. But, why, when about to join battle, do they run away? the rebellious barbarians are neither strong nor brave; how, then, are they not to be exterminated? but if (the conduct of the soldiers) arises from the self-indulgence and ignorance of the great military officers (in not drilling the troops), which is the cause that the officers and troops are not able to obey orders; it these evils are not quickly guarded against and remedied, how will it be possible to recover pure habits and practices, and to stimulate the heart of the army?

I order the awe-inspiring general (*Yihking*) and the assistant great minister (*She*) to institute a clear enquiry into the loss of the several cities, and of the officers and soldiers, who advanced and who retreated, and submit them to the severest examination, and then let the military law take its course; allow not the slightest indulgence, but put the convicted criminals to death.

As to those who have deserved well, let them receive exuberant rewards, for the purpose of exciting their ardour and strengthening their courage; and confer degrees of nobility to encourage them to labour: all this rests with the said general and his colleagues, to be managed with sincerity and plain—or impartial justice, to excite to fidelity and righteousness, and instruct (the troops) to be courageous and observe rectitude of conduct; for my anger and of all the people is awakened against the enemy and he must be opposed: thus the cup of the iniquities of the avaricious, crafty, murderous barbarians is full; let the hearts of men think on this, and on heavenly principles, and then what difficulty will there be in utterly exterminating them?

Let this be strictly explained to the ranks—that rewards and punishments will be justly awarded; and that conspicuous merit will be immediately reported. For this special purpose I have forwarded fifty large peacock's feathers; fifty blue do., eighty do., eighty thumb rings; forty *feather reeds* (*Lingkwan*);* ninety small knives; seventy five tobacco purses and flints; sixty button of the 6th ranks; 80 buttons of the 7th rank; and I order *Chookihking* and his colleagues to convey them to the camp, and deliver them to the awe-inspiring general, *Yihking*, to be respectfully received. The officers and soldiers who have been recorded for extraordinary courage;—and, moreover, to excite the officers, soldiers, and people of all the other provinces,—if there be any who have rushed forward and seized an ensign (flag), not shrinking from the points of the spears and arrows, and have killed an officer of the English rebels,—for these let the said general order out all the (above named) badges of distinction, and liberally bestow them as rewards—and make a statement of the whole affair and duty report it, each case apart,—for I, the emperor, most assuredly must break through limited, or established rules, and show kindness.

The said general and his colleagues should use both kindness and severity—tempering both—in reviewing and exercising the troops; giving heed to my intense anxiety to tranquillize the borders of the sea,—the coast—(12th moon, 3d day, January 13, 1842.—By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.—*Canton Register, April* 19.

AMOY.—The Anglona has arrived from Amoy bringing letters to the 12th instant. We find the Sesostris steamer took a detachment of the garrison of Koolongsoo to Ningpo to aid it is said, in the intended attack on the city of Hangchowfoo. The force on the island being so reduced, the Chinese threaten an attack, and bodies of men are collecting. So well grounded are the expectations, that the ladies and heavy baggage have been sent on board the ships in the offing. The Pylades, it is said, has sailed to Namoa, the Chinese threatening to destroy the opium vessels lying there. The merchantmen at Amoy on this date were the Kelpie, Ariel, Australasian Packet, Ardaseer, Rob Roy and Potentate, trade was very dull, and prices unremunerating for the risk. The Royalist was daily expected there with the December mail.—*Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, April* 21.

ON DITS.—The Chinese are making preparations to attack Hongkong. The force is variously estimated at ten to fifteen thousand men; and it is to be composed of the elite of the Tartar troops in the neighbouring provinces.

The Chinese under the command of a high Tartar general have been considerably reinforced, have rallied re-occupied Tsekee, and threaten another attack on Ningpo.

The expenditure on the fortifications of the Canton river have been defrayed by the British, seeing that the legal duties, have during the last twelve months, been so greatly augmented. It is certain on tea alone to the extent of six millions of dollars has been disbursed, i. e., the amount of the Canton ransom!!!—Ibid.

RUMOURS OF AN INTENED ATTACK ON KOOLONGSOO.—This morning early Captain Smith sent Akune with a Chinaman to get me to find out more definitely and minutely what the latter had to communicate. He came to announce a meditated attack upon the place. He had a map or plan drawn out to show where the soldiers now are and from what quarter they expect to come. One Goe, a pirate lately caught by the mandarins is to lead on 500 of his invincibles. One Than has 1000 thousand well-trained men at Amoy ready to co-operate with him. To these will be added 20,000 regular troops. They are to make the attempt this month probably towards its close. The man's tale is connected and plausible, and is offered Sp. drs. 500 if he returns a day before the attack and it proves true. I see reasons both forbelieving and disbelieving it. Capt. Smith and the Major are determined to act on the safe side and be ready and vigilant.—*Ibid, April* 28.

PROCLAMATION.—The letter, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, having been addressed to me by the mercantile firms who have signed it, on behalf of themselves and others, I do hereby direct and proclaim, in conformity with their application, that pending the gracious pleasure of the Queen of England, the Mexican and other republican dollars shall be taken as, and considered to be, the standard in all government and mercantile transactions at Hongkong, and other places in China, in the occupation of her majesty's forces, unless at the time of such transactions taking place, it should be expressly specified to the contrary.

And I do further announce, that the present proclamation is not to be taken in any way or shape as affecting the provisions of the one which I promulgated on the twenty-ninth day of last month relative to the circulating medium on the island of Hongkong.

God save the Queen.

Dated at Hongkong, Government House, this 27th day of April, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.
By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

To His Excellency
SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART.
&c. &c. &c.

SIR.—With reference to the existing scarcity of the Spanish Pillar Dollar, and the certain further diminution of that currency in consequence of the coinage having ceased: We beg leave to suggest to your Excellency the eligibility of making the Mexican, and other republican dollars, the standard in all government and mercantile transactions at Hongkong or other places in China in the occupation of her Majesty's forces.

It is the general wish of the mercantile community in China to adopt the republican dollar as the general standard of value, as soon as circumstances may admit of their doing so; but they are clearly of opinion that some time must elapse before the Chinese will be brought to abolish the distinction between the different coins, and in the meantime they conceive an early public intimation from Government to the effect suggested would tend to accelerate and facilitate the measure.

Sir, your most obedient servants,
(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co.
DENT AND Co.
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON AND Co.
MACVICAR AND Co.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.
(True Copy) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Ibid.

(*From the Peking Gazette.*)

SUPPOSED CASE OF THE NERBUDDA (*Translation.*)—The Imperial will has been received as follows.

Ta Hong Ho and others, have sent up a document memorializing in relation to their having sunk a barbarian ship, seized barbarians and captured their great guns. From the 6th moon to the present (10th moon) barbarian ships have been coming and going to and from the Formosan offings, incoherently wandering about and then casting anchor, regarding which the said high officers have already repeatedly given orders that rigorous measures be adopted for preventing such proceedings. At 5 o'clock on the 11th of the present moon a barbarian ship sailed into the port and when opposite the Sha Wam fort commenced an attack with her great guns. The advisary general Yeu Chin King and others having made ready, straightway opened fire, and being opposite to the said ship their shot with thundering roar took effect and overwhelmed her in the water. In the firing he was aided by Tso Kin and others who were also at Shawun. When Yeu Chin King with his own hand had fired off the gun, he forthwith beheld the masts of the barbarian ship split and her ropes part, and on her retreating out of the port she was dashed against the rocks and broke to pieces, and a vast many of the barbarians failing into the water, immense numbers were drowned. Those who reached the shore got into a boat and attempted to escape, but our high officers made ready, took soldiers, and proceeding in a boat in pursuit caught alive and put to death a great many black barbarians. Another officer was also employed who stationed himself in a vessel and proceeded out to sea, and putting forth his exertions seized alive many names of black barbarians and beheld the white barbarians plunged into the sea of their own accord. At this juncture also the high officer Chin-tae opened fire from his vessel and sunk a ship's boat, put to death all the white barbarians, and brought off alive very many of the black barbarians and seized alive many of the black rebels, and having dragged up the guns and found a valuable chart.

Thus then the civil and military officers, and the patriotic among the people have made a public numerical statement as follows:

Killed	white barbarians, five men.
"	red barbarians, five.
"	black barbarians, twenty-two men.
Captured alive	123 black barbarians.
"	ten large barbarians' guns.
"	barbarians, books and other such like articles.

In the conducting of the affair, that such rigorous exertions were put forth, is matter for highest congratulation.

Ta Hung Ho, the commander in chief of all the Formosan divisions, rewarded by his Imperial Majesty with being allowed to exchange his peacock's feather for a two-eyed flowery one, and the Formosan Intendant of circuit is rewarded with being allowed to wear a pial flowery feather. Let the merits of the other officers and brave men be represented to the high ministers at Peking, and I the Emperor will make the awards. And let the wounded and killed be clearly enumerated, that our of commiseration, their families may be rewarded. Let the same officers retain their stations on Formosa, and let thorough preparations be every where kept up.—RESPECT THIS.—*Ibid.*

DESTRUCTION OF NINGPO.—There is a report brought by a vessel lately arrived from Amoy that accounts had been received there of the destruction of Ningpo previous to its evacuation by the British forces. This report requires however confirmation.—*Canton Register, April* 30.

CHINESE FRIGATES.—The Chinese seem at length to have achieved a great improvement in naval architecture. Two frigates have lately been launched, and are now at anchor near Howqua's folly. These vessels are built after European models, and are said to look well enough, with the exception of their stern which does not look shipshape to nautical eyes. They have two decks, and are pierced for 9 guns of a side, and carry iron 18 and 32 pounder carronades on the main, and brass guns on the upper deck. Below the gun holes are pierced through the sides for 60 sweeps aside, so that each vessel may be impelled by 120 rowers. Accounts vary whether these two frigates are below or above the stakes; if the former, they may become dangerous to the shipping at Whampoa, and might deserve the attention of Her Majesty's squadron. As prizes they are not likely to prove very valuable, being probably built of fir. They may possibly be intended to protect the rebuilding of the Bogue forts, for which the authorities at Canton are very anxious, they having received the most positive and peremptory orders from Peking; and they, assisted by the Hong merchants, have for some time past been laying their heads together to devise means how to obey the Emperor; hitherto without success. Some of their expedients seem to be ridiculous enough, if it is true that they have made an indirect offer to release from prison a poor Chinese Christian, if Sir Henry Pottinger could be prevailed on to promise not to obstruct the rebuilding of the Forts. *Ibid.*

CHINESE HONORS.—If in countries in Europe honors are frequently conferred on the undeserving, this seems to be a settled practice in China. Since the war with this country we have had to record the distribution of we know not how many peacock's feathers, of promotions, &c., upon no other grounds than lying representations of the prowess of the troops or their commanders; yet no set of soldiers could have shewn less repugnance to face an enemy than the Chinese have hitherto invariably done. But notwithstanding their cowardice, they understand the secret of appearing brave on paper, and it will be seen what a fine account they have sent to the Emperor of their capture of the wreck of the *Nerbudda*, for which honors have been showered upon them with no sparing hand by the Peking Government, which seem to be willing to be deceived. What has become of the 123 prisoners does not appear; we all know well enough that the boast of the Chinese of having killed or driven into the sea so many Europeans, is altogether a fiction, these having left the vessel and the poor natives to the mercy of the winds and waves. The particulars of this abandonment have never yet been explained, and Capt. Smoult, the commander of the *Nerbudda*, still owes us the promised account of it.—*Ibid, May* 7.

THE ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN BOAT.—We understand that Commodore Kearney, whose ship still remains at Whampoa, and will be joined there by the Boston, had some difficulty at first to convey a communication to the local authorities of Canton, the Hong merchants being desirous that it should pass through their hands which the Commodore refused, it was at last settled that an officer from the *Constellation*, a lieutenant of Marines, should deliver the letter, and he in consequence went up to Canton, and was there received at the Consoo-house by the Kwangheep

* An ornament for the cap, denoting a certain rank.

(military commandant of Canton) to whom it was handed. An answer as we learn, has been since sent to the frigate at Whampoa. The subject of the correspondence is, we believe, the attack on the boat of the *Morrison*, on the 22d of May last, whom a Mr. Sherry was killed by the Chinese, and the authorities of Canton excuse or palliate this event by stating that the boat was attacked at a moment of great excitement and disorder, when it was difficult to distinguish between neutrals and enemies.—*Ibid.*

Yik-shan.—It is said that Yik-shan the rebel quelling general, had left or was about leaving Canton, and that orders had been given for marching most of the troops from the Canton Provinces. A good many pasquinades are said to have been stuck on the walls of Canton, ridiculing the general, whose exploits they say, have been limited to buying off the barbarians with a large sum of money—this is true enough.—*Ibid.*

Treasure.—H. M. S. *Cambrian* has, we are told, during the week proceeded to the northward, whither the *Calliope* is to follow in a few days. Both these ships have brought large sums of specie from Calcutta, the former we hear 15 lakhs of rupees, and the latter has brought back all the dollars she took from here of the Canton ransom money, thus giving a freight to Capt. Kuper both going and coming, which might have been saved had the dollars been kept here.—*Ibid.*

(*From the Peking Gazette.*)

Translation.—A supplementary report of the minister, *Nunehinggik* (a Mantchow.)

I before reported that *Teentsin* and its neighbouring ports had been strengthened by an addition of 6,000 troops. The privy council have already consulted with the six boards, and sent up their report. It is estimated that 3,200 men will be removed thither from the province of *Chih le* (Tiensiag is in that province—probably *Peking*, to the capital of *Chih le* is indicated by the name of the province), besides 2800 men who are in the province of *Shanse*. From each of the thirteen neighbouring provinces it is absolutely necessary to raise 2,800 men for one year's service in the important and pressing duty of guarding against the barbarians; but fearing time may be lost in selecting, it will be best first to invite by proclamation the experienced and valiant, and when their duties are explained to distribute them among the cantonments, for the purpose of defence; and let measures for providing them with rations be devised and settled; and so forth.

It is my duty to discriminate in these affairs, respectfully obey, and manage accordingly.

I, your minister, have considered that a long time will be required to raise 2,800 men from each province.

The troops that are first raised by proclamation to join the ranks, should be provisioned the same as the regulars, for their subsistence; and the numbers of each garrison must be fixed that horse armour may be prepared, and rations supplied. As to the troops of the province of Pechele (Pekin?) those who are drated will receive their ordinary rations; but as the climates of the several provinces are different, and as the number of the troops raised may be more or less, and if the rations of the troops in the new and cantonments are in the same proportion as those who are being transported about, many may be unwilling to be removed, and then it will be necessary to invite by proclamation, to supply the deficiency, and provisions should be prepared for the new troops as they arrive; I have consulted with the treasurer and judge, and find that to supply arms, armour, and provision, there is sufficient funds in the treasury.

It is authenticated I have requested 60,000 taels for the rations, &c. of the new levies, and when all the details are finished, the case will be reported, and if there be any surplus it will be returned into the treasury A respectfully report. The vermillion reply has been received. Let it be communicated to the said boards. Respect this.

(21 year. 11 moon, 17 day. Dec 29, 1841.)

[*Canton Register, May* 3.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived, April 27.—H. M. S. Calliope, captain Kuper Calcutta.
29. Margarida, Aquino, Singapore.
30. William Hughes, Abbot, Sydney.
May 2.—Castle Huntly, Reddie, Bombay.
3. Vestal, Young, Bombay.
5. Falcon, Baker, Calcutta.
6. Eagle, Wilson, Chusan; Orion, ——— Batavia and H. C. S. Tenasserim, ——. Calcutta and Singapore.

Sailed, April 29.—Ana. Riestro, Lima
May 3.—Forth, Baxter, London and Cecilia, Campbell, Singapore.
4. S. R. Crawford, Robertson, Singapore; Queen Mab, Ainly, Liverpool and U. S. S. Boston, Long, Manilla.
5. John Renwick, Morgan, London.
7. Reliance, Green, London; J. H. Yates, Moullins, London and James Boarman, Rimmer, Hamburgh.

The Montague, from Bombay bound for China was lost near the coast of Luconia. Crew saved and arrived at Manilla—further particulars have not yet reached us.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, Van Dieman's Land, South Australian and Port Phillip papers reached us yesterday. We have scarcely had an opportunity of glancing at their contents. The latest Sydney paper (23d April) gives the following accounts of the markets:—

During the week, the greatest tranquillity has prevailed in the Commercial Markets, and business has been limited, arising from the inclement state of the weather,—the alterations have been but few.

Tea has declined, and may now be quoted at £5 per chest, without any large sales being effected.

Sugar.—The cargo ex *Caroline* has changed hands, but the figure has not transpired; the holders of the cargo ex *Fair Barbadian*, are asking £35 per ton. The lowest figure at which this article is now to be purchased is £30. In other articles there is no alteration.

Sydney Markets, Friday, April 22.

Wheat.—This market has been without any supplies from the country during the week. Prices remain at the mills as formerly quoted, namely;—5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel.

The latest intelligence from India received in Van Dieman's Land was dated 2d January. The colonial papers are barren of news. We quote the Markets:—

New Wharf Market, Hobart Town.

Wheat 7s. 6d to 8s per bushel; Oats. 5s. 6d. to 6s ditto; Barley (Cape) 4s. to 4s. 6d ditto; Ditto (English) 6s. to 6s. 6d. ditto; Hay (old) £4 to £5 per ton; Ditto, (new) £4 to £5 ditto; Straw £2 to £3 ditto.

At South Australian there had been no arrival from India since the vessels which left this in October last. The *Register* gives us no news of interest, but the following quotations of prices of the necessaries of life may interest intending settlers:—

Adelaide Markets, Friday, April 8.

Colonial Produce.

Wheat pr. bush., 7s. to 8s.	Eggs, per dozen, 2s.
Flour, fine, pr. ton, £ 25 to £ 30	Butter, fresh, per lb. 2s
Ditto. seconds, ditto. £ 20.	Cheese per lb. 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Bran, per bushel, 1s. 3d.	Cabbages, 1d. each.
Barley, per bushel, 4s. to 5s.	Cauliflowers, 4d to 6d each.
Oats, per ditto. 2s. to 3s.	Carrots, 3d. per bunch.
Maize, ditto. 5s to 7s.	Turnips, 2d per doz.
Potatoes, per ton, £ 10 to £ 12.	Onions, 3d. per lb.
Beef, per lb. 3d. to 5d	Cucumbers, 2d to 4d. each.
Mutton, per ditto. 4d to 5d,	Water Melons, 1s. to 2s.
Veal and Pork, 3d. to 10d.	Sweat do., 6d. to 2s.
Bread, per 4 lbs., 10d. to 1s.	Grapes, per lb. 1s 6d.

Stock.

Fat wethers, 10s to 15s.	Ducks, 5s per couple.
Ewes, 14s to 20s.	Geese, 10s. ditto.
Lambs, 8s. to 10s	Turkeys, 15s. each.
Cattle, £ 7 to £ 10	Wild Ducks, 1s. per pair.
Dairy Cows, £ 8 to £ 12.	Kangaroo, 1s. per lb.
Goats, 10s to £ 1 10s.	Emu, 1s per lb
Pigs, 15s. to £ 2 10s.	Working Bullocks, £ 14 to £ 20 per pair.
Roasters, 8s.	Horses £9. 20 to £9. 60 each.
Fowls, 3s. per couple.	

New Zealand, February 9.

Flour (1st quality), £ 28 to £ 30 per ton; seconds do.. £ 25 bread (per 2 lb loaf), 8d.; beef, 10d. to 1s per lb; mutton, 10d to 1s; pork, 4d. to 5d.; potatoes, £ 8 per ton; fowls, 8s to 16s per pair; ducks, £ 1 to £ 1 10s do.; geese, £ 2 do.; turkies, £ 2 do.; tea, 4 12 12s. per chest; sugar, £ 40 per ton; candles (common), 10d. to 1s. per lb; cheese, 1s. to 1s. 6d. do.; milk 6d. per quart; butter (fresh), 3s. per lb.; salt, £ 4 per ton; soap, £ 10 to £ 45 per ton; starch, 9d. per lb.; brandy (in bond), 6s. to 9s. per gallon; rum (do.), 4s tobs; gin (do.) 4s to 6s; Ale, £ 6 to £ 7 per hhd.; porter, £ 6 to £ 7 do. Milch cows, lb 20 to lb 30 each; working bullocks, £ 40 to £ 60 par; horses, £ 30 to £ 90 each; sheep, 10s to £ 1 10s.—*English man, June* 14.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XXI.

LOUGHREA.

With the innate courtesy of his country, my humble companion endeavoured to lighten the road by song and story. There was not a blackened gable, not a ruined tower, not even a well we passed, without its legend. The very mountains themselves, that reared their mighty peaks towards the clouds, had their tale of superstitious horror; and, though these stories were simple in themselves, there was something in the association of the scene, something in the warm fervour of his enthusiasm that touched and thilled my heart.

Like a lamp, whose fitful glare flickers through the gloomy vault of some rock cavern, too feeble to illumine it, but yet calling up wild and goblin shapes on every side, and peopling space with flickering spectres so did the small modicum of intellect this poor fellow possessed, enable him to look at life, with strange distorted views. Accustomed to pass his days in the open air—the fields, the flowers, the streams, his companions—he had a sympathy in the eddying current that flowed on beneath—in the white cloud that rolled above him; happy, for he had had no care, he journeyed about from one county to another. In the hunting season he would be seen lounging about a kennel making or renewing his intimacy with the dogs, who knew and loved him; then he was always ready to carry a drag, to stop an earth, or do a hundred other of those minor services that are ever wanted. Many who lived far from a post-town knew the comfort of falling in with poor "Tipperary Joe," for such was he called. Not more fleet of foot than honest in heart, oftentimes was a letter entrusted to his keeping, that with any other messenger would have excited feelings of anxiety.

His was an April day temperament—ever varying, ever changing. One moment would he tell with quivering lip and broken voice, some story of wild and thrilling interest; the next, breaking suddenly off, he would burst out into some joyous rant, generally ending in a loud "tallyho," in which all his enthusiasm would shine forth, and in his glistening eye and flushed cheek, one could mark the pleasure that stirred his heart. He knew every one, not only in this, but in the surrounding counties; and they stood severally classed in his estimation, by their benevolence to the poor, and their prowess in the hunting field. These, with him, were the two great qualities of mankind. The kind man, and the bold rider, made his "beau ideal" of all that was excellent, and it was strange to watch with what ingenuity he could support his theory.

"There's Burton Pearse—that's the darling of a man; it's he that's good to the poor, and takes his walls flying—it isn't a lock of bacon or a bag of meal he cares for—be gorra, it's not that, nor a double ditch would ever stop him. Hurroo! I think I'm looking at him throwing up his whip-hand this way, going over a gate and calling out to the servant, make Joe go in for his dinner, and give him half-a crown—devil a less; and then there's Mr. Power of Kilkenny—may be your honour knows him? Down in Kilkenny, there; he's another of them—one of the right sort. I wish ye seen him facing a leap—a little up in his stirrups, just to look over and see the ground, and then—hoo! he's across and away. A beautiful place he has of it, and an elegant pack of dogs, fourteen hunters in the stable, and as pleasant a kitchen as ever I broke my fast in. The cook's a mighty nice woman, a trifle fat, or so; but a good sowl and a raal warrant for an Irish stew."

"And Mr. Ulick Burke, Joe, do you know him?"

"Is it blazing Burke?—faix, I do know him! I was as near him as I am to you, when he shot Matt Callanan at the mills.—'There now,' says he, when he put a ball in his hip, and lamed him for life, 'you were always fond of your trade, and I'll make you a hopper.' And sure enough, this is the way he goes ever since."

"He is a good horseman, they tell me, Joe?"

"The best in Ireland: for following the dogs, flat race, or steeple chase, show me his equal.. Och! it's himself has the seat in a saddle. Mighty short he rides with his knees up, this way, and his toes out. Not so purty to look at, till you are used to it; but watch him fingering his baste—feeling his mouth with the snaffle—never tomenting, but just letting him know who is on his back. It's raal pleasure to look at him; and then to see him taking a little canter before he sets off, with his hand low, and just tickling the flanks with his spurs, to larn the temper of the horse. May I never! if it isn't a heavenly sight!"

"You like Mr. Burke then, I see, Joe?"

"Like him—who wouldn't like him a-horseback? Isn't he the moral of a rider, that knows his baste better than I know my Hail Mary; but see him a foot, he's the greatest divil from here to Croaghpatrick—nothing civiller in his mouth than a curse and a 'bloody end' to ye! Och! it's himself hates the poor, and they hate him; the beggars run away from him, as if he was the police; and the blind man that sits on Banagher bridge, takes up his bags, and runs for the bare life, the minit he hears the trot of his horse. Isn't it a wonder how he rides so bowld with all the curses over him? Faix, myself wouldn't cross that little stream there, if I was like him. Well, well, he'll have a hard reckoning at last; he's killed five men already, and wounded a great many more; but they say he won't be able to go on much farther, for when he kills another, the divil's to come for him—the Lord be about us! by rason he never lets any one kill more nor six."

Thus chatting away, the road passed over, and as the sun was setting we came in sight of the town, now not above a mile distant.

"That's Loughrea you see there—it's a mighty fine place," said Joe. "There's slate houess, and a market, and a barrack; but you'll stop a few days in the town?"

"Oh, certainly; I wish to see this race."

"That will be the fine race.—It is a great country entirely—every kind of fence gates, ditches, and stone walls, as thick as they can lie. I'll show you all the course, for I know it well, and tell you the names of all the gentlemen, and the names of their horses, and their servants; and I'll bring you where you will see the whole race, from beginning to end, without stirring an inch. Are you going to bet any money?"

"I believe not, Joe: but I am greatly interested for a friend."

"And who is he?"

"Captain O'Grady."

"Master Phil! Tear-an'-ages, are you a friend of Master Phil's? Arrah why didn't you tell me that before? Why didn't you mintion his name to me? Och! isn't myself proud this evening to be with a friend of the captain's.—See now, what's your name?"

"Hinton," said I.

"Ay, but your Christian name?"

"They who know me best call me Jack Hinton."

"Masha! but I'd like to call you Jack Hinton just for this once. Now, will you do one thing for me?"

"To be sure, Joe; what is it?"

"Make them give me a half pint to drink your health, and the captain's; for faix, you must be the right sort, or he wouldn't keep company with you. It's just like yesterday to me the day I met him, down at Bishop's Loch; the hounds came to a check, and a hail-storm came on, and all the gentlemen went into a little she been house for shelter. I was standing outside, as it may be here, when Master Phil saw me; 'Come in, Joe,' says he; 'you're the best company, and the pleasantest fellow over a mug of egg-flip; and may I never! if he didn't make me sit down fornint him, at a little table, and drink two quarts of as beautiful flip as ever I tasted. And Master Phil has a horse here, ye tell me—what's his name?"

"That Joe, I am afraid I can't pronounce for you; it's rather beyond my English tongue, but I know that his colour's grey, and that he has one cropped ear."

"That's Modirideroo!" shouted Joe, as, throwing my portmanteau to the ground, he seated himself leisurely on it, and seemed lost in meditation.

Here ended our conversation; for by this time we entered the town, and proceeded to Mrs. Doolan's. The house was full, or the apartments bespoke; and I was turning away in disappointment, when I accidentally overheard the landlady mention, the two rooms ordered by Captain O'Grady. A little explanation ensued, and I discovered, to my delight, that these were destined for me by my friend, who had written some time before to secure them. A few minutes more saw me comfortably installed in the little inn, whose unpretending exterior, and cheerful comfort within doors, were the direct anthithesis to the solemn humbug I had left at Shannon Harbour.

Under Joe's auspices—for he had established himself as my own man—tea and rashers made their appearance. My clothes were unpacked and put by; and as he placed my dressing gown and slippers in readiness before the fire, I could not help observing the servant-like alacrity of his manner, perfect in every thing, save in his habit of singing to himself as he went, which I can't say however, that I disliked, and certainly never dreamed of checking.

Having written a few lines to Dr. Burke, expressing my desire for a few minutes' interview the following morning, I dispatched the note, and prepared for bed.

"Begorra," said he at length, "he chose a good-tempered one, when he was about it; there never was such a horse foaled in them parts. Ye heard what he did to Mr. Shea, the man that bred him? he threw him over a wall, and then jumped after him, and if it wasn't that his guardian-angel made his leather breeches so strong, he'd have ate him up entirely. Sure, there's no one can ride him barrin' the man I was talking of."

Well, Joe, I believe Mr. Burke is to ride him."

"Musha! but I am sorry for it!"

"And why so? you seem to think highly of his horsemanship."

"There's no misliking that, av it was fair; but then, you see, he has as many tricks in him as the devil.—Sometimes he'll break his stirrup leather, or he'll come in a pound too heavy, or he'll slip the snaffle out of the mouth; for he doesn't care for his neck.—Once I see him stake his baste, and bring him in, dead lame."

I had often listened with apathy to the wise saws of people who, never having felt either hunger or fatigue, are so fond of pronouncing a glowing eulogium on such luxuries, when the period of their gratification has arrived; but, I confess, as I lay down that night in bed, and drew the clothes around me, I began to believe that they had underrated the pleasures they spoke of. The house clock ticked pleasantly in the room without; the cheerful turf fire threw its mild red light across the room; the sounds from the street were those of happy voices and merry laughter, and when I ceased to hear them I had fallen into a sound and peaceful sleep.

It was after about a dozen efforts, in which I had gone through all the usual formula on such occasions—rubbing my eyes, stretching, and and even pinching myself, before I could awake on the following morning. I felt somewhat stiffened from the unaccustomed exertions of the day before, but, somehow, my spirits were unusually high, and my heart in its very lightest mood. I looked about me through the little room, where all was order, neatness, and propriety. My clothes carefully brushed and folded, my boots resplendent in their blacking, stood basking before the fire; even my hat, placed gently on one side, with my gloves carefully flattened, were laid out in true valet fashion. The door into my little sitting-room lay open, and I could mark the neat and comfortable preparations for my breakfast, while at a little distance from the table, and in an attitude of patient attention, stood poor Joe himself, who, with a napkin across his arm, was quietly waiting the moment of my awaking.

I know not if my reader will have any sympathy with the confession; but, I own, I have always felt a higher degree of satisfaction from the unbought, and homely courtesy, chance has thrown in my way, than from the more practised, and dearly paid for attentions, of the most disciplined household. There is something flattering in the personal devotion which seems to spring from pure good-will, that insensibly raises one in their own esteem. In some such reflection as this was I lost, when the door of my outer room was opened, and a voice inquired if Mr. Hinton stopped there.

"Yes, sir," replied Joe; "he is in bed, and asleep."

"Ah! is it you, Joe?" replied the other; "so you are turned footman, I see. If the master be like the man, it ought to be a shrewd establishment."

"No," replied Joe, carelessly; "he's not very like any thing down in these parts; for he appears to be a gentleman."

"Tell him I am here, and be d——d to you," was the indignant reply, as the speaker threw himself into his chair, and stirred the fire with his foot.

Suspecting at once who my visitor was, I motioned to Joe to leave the room, and proceeded to dress myself with all despatch. During the operation, however, my friend without manifested several symptoms of impatience: now walking the room with rapid strides, as he whistled a quick step; now beating the bars of the grate with a poker; and occasionally performing that popular war dance, "the Devil's Tattoo," with his knuckles upon the table. At length his endurance seemed pushed to its length, and he knocked sharply at the door, calling out at the same moment—

"I say, sir, time's up, if you please."

The next moment I was before him.

Mr. Ulick Burke—for I need not say it was he—was a well-looking man, of about eight-and-twenty or thirty years of age. Although his height was below the middle size; he was powerfully and strongly made; his features would have been handsome, were it not for a certain expression of vulgar suspicion that played about the eyes, giving him a side-long look when he spoke; this, and the loss of two front teeth, from a fall, disfigured a face originally pleasing. His whiskers were large, bushy, and meeting beneath his chin. As to his dress, it was in character with his calling, a green coat cut round in jockey fashion, over which he wore a white "bang-up," as it was called, in one pocket of which was carelessly thrust a lash whip; a belcher handkerchief, knotted loosely about his neck, buckskin breeches, reaching far down upon the leg, and top boots completed his costume. I had almost forgotten a hat, perhaps the most characteristic thing of all: this, which once had been white, was now, by stress of time and weather, of a dirty drab colour, its crown dinged in several places, and the leaf jagged and broken, bespoke the hard usage to which it was subjected. While speaking, he held it firmly clutched in his ungloved hand, and from time to time, struck it against his thigh, with an energy of manner that seemed habitual. His manner was a mixture of timid embarrassment, and vulgar assurance, feeling his way, as it were with one, while he forgot himself with the other. With certain remnants of the class he originally belonged to, he had associated the low habitudes and slang phraseology of his daily associates, making it difficult for one, at first sight, to discover to which order he belonged. In the language of his companions, Ulick Burke "could be a gentleman when he pleased it." How often have we heard this phrase: and with what a fatal mistake is it generally applied. He who can be a gentleman when he pleases, never pleases to be any thing else. Circumstances may, and do, every day in life, throw men of cultivated minds, and refined habits into the society of their inferiors; but while with the tact and readiness that is their especial prerogative, they make themselves welcome among those with whom they have few, if any, sympathies in common; yet never by any accident do they derogate from that high standard that makes them gentlemen. So, on the other hand, the man of vulgar tastes and coarse propensities may simulate, if he be able, the outward habitudes of society, speaking with practised intonation, and bowing with well-studied grace, yet is he no more a gentleman in his thought, or feeling, than is the tinselled actor, who struts the board, the monarch his costume would bespeak him. This being the "gentleman when he likes," is but the mere performance of the character. It has all the smell of the orange-peel and the foot-lights about it, and never can be mistaken by any one who knows the world.—But to come back to Mr. Burke.

Having eyed me for a second or two, with a look of mingled distrust, and impertinence, he unfolded my note, which he held beneath his fingers, and said—

"I received this from you last night, Mr. ——"

"Hinton," said I, assisting him.

"Mr. Hinton," repeated he slowly.

"Won't you be seated?" said I, pointing to a chair, and taking one myself.

He nodded familiarly, and placing himself on the window-sill, with one foot upon a chair, resumed—

"It's about O'Grady's business, I suppose you've come down here; the captain has treated me very ill."

"You are quite right," said I coolly, "in guessing the object of my visit; but I must also let you know, that in any observations you make concerning Captain O'Grady, they are made to a friend, who will no more permit his name to be slightingly treated than his own."

"Of course," pronounced with a smile of the most insulting coolness, was the only reply. "That, however, is not the matter in hand: *your friend*, the captain, never condescended to answer my letter."

"He only received it a few days ago."

"Why isn't he here himself? Is a gentleman rider to be treated like a common jockey that's paid for his race?"

I confess the distinction was too subtle for me, but I said nothing in reply.

"I don't even know where the horse is, nor if he is here at all—will you call that handsome treatment, Mr. Hinton?"

"One thing I am quite sure of, Mr. Burke—Capt. O'Gray is incapable of any thing unworthy or unbecoming a gentleman; the haste of his departure for foreign service may have prevented him observing certain matters of etiquette towards you, but he has commissioned me to accept your terms. The horse is, or will be here to-night, and I trust nothing will interrupt the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between you."

"And will he take up the writ;"

"He will," said I firmly.

"He must have a heavy book on the race."

"Nearly a thousand pounds."

"I'm sorry for it for his sake," was the cool reply, "for he'll lose his money."

"Indeed!" said I; "I understand that you thought well of his horse, and that with your riding ——"

"Ay; but I won't ride for him."

"You won't ride!—not on your own terms?"

"No; not even on my own terms.—Don't be putting yourself into a passion, Mr. Hinton—you've come down to a country where that never does any good; we settle all our little matters here in a social, pleasant way of our own—but, I repeat it, I won't ride for your friend; so you may withdraw his horse as soon as you like; except," added he, with a most contemptuous sneer, "you have a fancy for riding him yourself."

Resolving that whatever course I should follow, I should at least keep my temper for the present—I assumed as much calmness as I could command, and said—

"And what is there against O'Grady's horse?"

"A chestnut mare of Tom Molloy's, that can best him over any country—the rest are withdrawn; so that I'll have a 'ride over' for my pains."

"Then you ride for Mr. Molloy?" said I.

"You've guessed it," replied he with a wink, as throwing his hat carelessly on one side of his head, he gave an insolent nod, and lounged out of the room.

I need not say, that my breakfast appetite was not improved by Mr. Burke's visit; in fact, never was a man more embarrassed than I was. Independent of the loss of his money, I knew how poor Phil would suffer from the duplicity of the transaction; and in my sorrow for his sake, I could not help accusing myself of ill-management in the matter: had I been more conciliating, or more blunt—had I bullied, or bid higher, perhaps a different result might have followed. Alas! in all my calculations, I knew little or nothing of him with whom I had to deal. Puzzled and perplexed, uncertain how to act—now resolving on one course, now deciding on the opposite, I paced my little room for above an hour. The only conviction I could come to, being the unhappy choice that poor O'Grady had made, when he selected me for his negociator.

The twon clock struck twelve—I remembered suddenly that was the hour when the arrangement for the race were to be ratified, and without a thought of what course I should pursue, what plan I should adopt, I took my hat and sallied forth.

The main street of the little town was crowded with people, most of them of that class which, in Irish phrase, goes by the appellation of squireen, a species of human lurcher, without any of the good properties of either class from which it derives its origin, but abounding in the bad traits of both. They lounged along, followed by pointers and wire-haired greyhounds, their hands stuck in their coat pockets, and their hats set well back on their heads. Following in the train of this respectable *cortége*, I reached the market-house, upon the steps of which several "sporting gentlemen" of a higher order were assembled. Elbowing my way with some difficulty, through these, I mounted a dirty and sandy stair, to a large room, usually employed by the magistrates for their weekly sessions; here, at a long table, sat the race committee; an imposing display of books, pens, and papers before them. A short little man, with a powdered head, and a certain wheezing chuckle when he spoke, that involuntarily suggested the thought of apoplexy, seemed the president of the meeting.

The room was so crowded with persons of every class, that I could with difficulty catch what was going forward. I looked anxiously round to see if I could not recognise some friend or acquaintance, but every face was strange to me. The only one I had ever seen before was Mr. Burke himself, who, with his back to the fire, was edifying a select circle of his friends by what I discovered, from the laughter of his auditory, was a narative of his visit to myself. The recital must have owed something to his ingenuity in telling, for indeed, the gentlemen seemed convulsed with mirth; and when Mr. Burke concluded, it was plain to see that he stood several feet higher in the estimation of his acquaintances.

"Silence!" wheezed the little man with the white head: "it is a quarter past twelve o'clock, and I'll not wait any longer."

"Read the list, Maurice," cried some one. "As it is only 'a walk over,' you needn't lose any time."

"Here, then, No. 1: Captain Fortescue's Tramp."

"Withdrawn," said a voice in the crowd.

"No. 2: Harry Studdart's Devil-may-care!"

"Paid forfeit," cried another.

"No. 3: Sir George O'Brien's Billy-the-Bowl!"

"Gone home again," was the answer.

"No. 4: Tom Molloy's Cathleen!"

"All right!" shouted Mr. Burke, from the fireplace.

"Who rides?" asked the president.

"Ulick!" repeated half-a-dozen voices together.

"Eleven stone eight," said the little man.

"And a pound for the martingale," chimed in Mr. Burke.

"Well, I believe that's all——No: there's another horse—Captain O'Grady's Modirideroo."

"Scratch him out with the rest," said Mr. Burke.

"No!" said I, from the back of the room.

The word seemed electric: every eye was turned towards the quarter where I stood; and as I moved forward towards the table, the crowd receded to permit my passage.

"Are you on the part of Mr. O'Grady, sir?" said the little man, with a polite smile.

I bowed an affirmative.

"He does not withdraw his horse, then?" said he.

"No!" said I again.

"But you are aware, sir, that Mr. Burke is going to ride for my friend, Mr. Molloy, here. Are you prepared with another gentleman?"

I nodded shortly.

"His name, may I ask?" continued he.

"Mr. Hinton."

By this time Mr. Burke, attracted by the colloquy, had approached the table, and, stooping down, whispered some words in the president's ear.

"You will forgive me, I am sure," said the latter, addressing me, "if I ask, as the name is unknown to me, if this be a gentleman rider?"

The blood rushed to my face and temples. I knew at once from whom this insult proceeded. It was no time, however, to notice it, so I simply replied—

"Mr. Hinton is an officer of the Guards, an aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant, and I beg leave respectfully to present him to you."

The obsequious civility exhibited by the party, as I pronounced these few words, were an ample *amende* for what I had suffered a few minutes before. Meanwhile, Mr. Burke had resumed his place at the fire, once more surrounded by his admiring satellites.

Being accommodated with a chair at the table, I proceeded to read over and sign the usual papers, by which I bound myself to abide by the regulations of the course, and conform in all things to the decision of the stewards. Scarcely had I concluded, when Mr. Burke called out—

"Who'll take eight to one, on the race?"

Not a word was spoken in reply.

"Who'll take fifty to five?" cried he again.

"I will," said a voice from the door.

"Who is that takes my bet? What is his name?"

"Tom Loftus, P. P. of Murranakilly."

"A better fellow nor an honester couldn't do it," said the president.

"Book your bet, sir," said Mr. Burke; "or, if it is equally convenient for you, you can pay it at present."

"I never make a memorandum of such trifles," said the priest; "but I'll stake the money in some decent man's hands."

A roar of laughter followed the priest's proposition, than which nothing could be less to Mr. Burke's taste. This time, however, he was in funds; and while the good father disengaged his five-pound note from the folds of a black leather pocket-book, as large as a portfolio, his antagonist threw a fifty on the table, with an air of swaggering importance. I turned now to shake hands with my friends, but to my surprise and astonishment he gave me a look of cold and impressive import, that showed me at once he did not wish to be recognised, and the next moment left the room. My business there was also concluded, and having promised to be forthcoming the following day, at two o'clock, I bowed to the chairman and withdrew.

MISCELLANEA.

A letter from Montpellier, in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, says:—"The state of Madame Laffarge continues to get worse. At the trial at Tulle she was noted for *embonpoint* which her appearance presented, but, at present she has fallen away to a state of extraordinary atrophy. A commission of medical men, composed of professors of the Academy of Montpellier, was lately sent by the authorities to examine into her state, mental and bodily. They declared that she is afflicted with mental alienation, accompanied by violent paroxysms, which of late had become so frequent as to necessitate the use of the strait waistcoat. She is, it is said, to be transferred to Dr. Reach's mad-house at Montpellier.

The Thames Tunnel is a large bricked tube, which passes under the bed of the stream. The purpose for which it was constructed has never been clearly ascertained, but some highly scientific individuals have conceived that during a severe winter it is intended to be filled with boiling water, and so ensure the uninterrupted navigation of the river by preventing an accumulation of ice. Others have imagined that it is to be converted into a powder magazine, and in case of invasion, to be used as an American tornado and set the Thames on fire, or blow up the enemy's fleet, whilst our own men-of-war are safely anchored—in Puddle-dock.—*Punch.*

We have to announce, with sincere regret, that three human beings, in bloom of youth and of high promise, met a watery grave in the river Mersey, on Wednesday. About eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, five young gentlemen, all of whom were about the ages of 20 and 21, on board a racing-gig, and proceeded directly across the river Mersey, with the view of reaching Rock Ferry. The names of the five gentlemen were:—Mr. Arthur Littledale; Mr. Clement Royds, son of a banker of that name at Rochdale; Mr. J. Ramsay, son of a Colonel of that name, and a merchant in Liverpool; Mr. Henry Crewe, and Mr. W. E. Taunton, from Oxford. When about half way across the river, the boat was either struck by a wave and split, or else upset by the strength of the current running in. When the five gentlemen were immersed in the stream three of them (Littledale, Royds, and Ramsay) seized and clung to the sides of the boat until one by one they were washed off, and, after struggling in the water for some time, drowned. The two others (Crewe and Taunton) clung to the end and bottom of the boat for upwards of half an hour. A boat from the *Redbreast* was put off, and used the utmost efforts to reach the parties, but shortly before geaching them, the three gentlemen above named had sunk to rise no more. She therefore only succeeded in saving Mr. Crewe and Mr. Taunton, who appeared perfectly lifeless when taken out of the water. They were immediately conveyed to the Rock Ferry Hotel, where they were attended by a surgeon, who applied the usual remedies in such cases, and in about a quarter of an hour happily succeeded in restoring animation. They are going on remarkably well—*Liverpool Mail.*

Wholesome Beer.—The hop growers will not escape in the new tariff, although the import duty on foreign hops is not altered. Quassia, a well-known but pernicious substitute for the hop, now pays a duty of 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., which is to be reduced to 10*s.* per cwt. This heavy duty was intended to be prohibitory; the reduction of the duty will operate as a premium for using it, and the public may be poisoned at a cheaper rate.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Napier.—Napier was never very particular either in his dress or table, when on board ship. It so happened that one day he came on deck, and, displeased with one of the midshipmen, ordered him as a punishment, up to the mast-head. Shortly afterwards, another captain came on board, and Napier asked him to stay to dinner, which the captain consented to do. "Steward," said Napier, "what can you get for *dinner*?" "Why, sir," replied the steward, "I can manage a dinner very well, but I have no clean table cloth." "Why, then, you must borrow one from some of the officers." "They all say they have not got one clean except Mr. ———, whom you have sent to the mast-head." "Then," said Napier, considering a little, "young scamp! however, never mind, go up to the mast-head, and give my compliments to Mr. ———, tell him that I request the pleasure of his company to dinner, and ask him to lend me his table cloth." "Yes, sir," replied the steward, who forthwith skimmed up the rigging to the topmast cross trees, "if you please, sir, the captain requests the pleasure of your company to dinner, and will thank you to lend him a table cloth. No table cloth are in the articles of war, thought the indignant midshipman, so "steward, give my compliments, to the captain, and tell him I'll see him d——d first."

When Lord Chief Justice Doherty was leaving Beaumaris, where his family had long been residing, after an assize in which there had not been a criminal case for trial, he turned to his Irish servant, and said, in allusion to this circumstance, "Well, Pat, what would they say to such a thing in our country?" The Hibernian replied with an evident air of self-complacency, in the true Irish brogue, "I'll tell you what it is, your honour, these Welsh are a poor manespirited people, and hav'nt the heart to do anything worth hanging for!"—*Dublin Packet.*

A Patriotic Englishman.—Some one was telling a worthy son of Albion a day or two ago of the splendid burst of enthusiasm made the other day by Marshal Sebastiani, when he exclaimed, "If I were not a French man I should wish to be an Englishman." After having explained to our magnanimous ally of the other side of the channel the meaning of the above exclamation, he was asked whether he felt that he could say as much with regard to France. "As for me," replied this thorough John Bull, "if I were not an Englishman I should wish to be an Englishman."—*La France.*

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POSTSCRIPT.

COURIER OFFICE, 8 JULY, 1842.

The Steamer *Victoria*, G. B. Kempthorne, Commander came into our harbour about nine o'clock this morning, bringing the London Mail of the 4th June,—having left Suez on the 22d June, at 1 P. M.; arrived at Aden on 29th June, at 4 P. M., and left on 30th at 3 A. M. The following is a list of her passengers:—

FOR BOMBAY.—Lord Altamont; Lieut. Col. Melville; Madame Vivienne; Lieut. Prescott; Messrs. Bruce, Keating, Church, and Miles, cadets; Messrs. Thomas, Roussac, Shirra, Robert, Anderson, and Church; and an Armenian Bishop from Jerusalem.

FOR MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Blogg; Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, and 2 children: Mrs. Braday; Miss Hally; Miss Conwell; Mr. Dykes; Capts. Ditmas, Bell, Farquhar, Newbold, and Green; Lieuts. Reilly, Beechcroft, Marshall and Compton; and Mr. J. B. Pharoah.

FOR BENGAL.—Mr. Fraser, C. S., and lady; Lieut. and Mrs. Price; Capts. Downes, Napier, Whitelock and Bennett; Lieut. Nicholson; Messrs. Hawtrey and Playfair, Cadets; Messrs. Tyrrell, Cantor and Henry.

FOR CHINA.—Dr. Anderson; Mr. Thomas Anderson; Mr. Gray; and Mr. Compton.

FOR THE MAURITIUS.—Mr. and Mrs. Berlow, and 3 children; Mr. Marsh; and Mr. Decharms.

The *India* steamer arrived at Aden on the 12th June, on her upward voyage, and left for Suez on the 15th. The following passengers remained in Egypt waiting her arrival:—

FOR BENGAL.—Hon'ble Col. Ashburnham; Major Dennis; Mrs Terry; Messrs. Malleson and Hughes, cadets.

FOR MADRAS.—Major and Mr. Howard; Major Hall; Capt. Benwell; Dr. Godfrey; Liuet. Vardon; Lieut. Drysdale; and Mr. Daly, cadet.

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